VOLUME XL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1880.

# MERCHANT TAILORING.

price tailors, freely concede that WE SHOW, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, THE FINEST LINE OF

Imported Suitings NEW SAMPLE GARMENTS

VINCE AN ARTISTIC EXCEL-ENCE of the highest standard, in TYLE, TRIMMINGS, and FIN-SH, whilst our prices in every in-

Manifest a Clear Saving of 10 to 25 per cent

Inspection Respectfully Invited.

9th

eason.

the 10 Star Enterthose obtaining a

T WEEK.

LERSHEIM & CO.,

Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock,

RE, CARPETS,

Hoom Residence, Ana-st., near State. Furniture. A spiendid chance ISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

GGAGE AT AUCTION.

84 and 86 Randolph-st..

Vallees, Guns, Pistols, Watch-& Fe W. R. R. and C. R. & Q. Henry Starring, Esq. RSHEIM & CO., Aucdoneers. REGULAR SALE

CARPETS, STOVES, and General Household Goods, Nov. B., at 9:30 a. m. HEIM & CVI. Auctioneers, St and 80 thandoupt-st.

GAN & REVELL,

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LDOM HAD!

bes, Sideboards.

ng, etc., etc.,

KUY & CO.,

k Stoves.

and Chamber Suits,

k. Desks, Show-cases,

Bankrupt Sales, and sold sof GO-AGAIN & REV-EL Randolph-st., cor. sizes-av.

Randolph-st.

nd Household Goods,

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ay and Friday at

BHOY & CO., Anctioncers.

rade Sales

ods, Clothing, Hats, Gloves its, etc. lots, Shoes, Slippers, Rub-etc. Goods, Merchandise, Crock-lassware, etc. GOILE & O.)., Auctioneers.

v. 12, at 10 a. m.,

e, 160 West Hourse-st., and Fixtures, 50 Large Cath-Books, Stationery, Notiona. Without reserve.

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ture, Carpets, Piano, &c.,

R. LUCAS,

th Clark-st.
of Illinois for the "special,
" of private, nervous, chron-Consalasion free. Hours of Suodays, is to 17 a. m. only.

mail, free of charge, on an at diseases. Dr. J. Kean is city who warrants cures or

R. KEAN,

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GORE & Co., .

er the Coming Week,

ION SALES

179 & 181 CLARK-ST.,

mere, Red and White Flannel,

Made to order from the best ma-Our own make in stock. 13 1-2 to 18 in size, at low prices

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HOWER HUMPHEEYS
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
Proved from ample experience an entire success.
Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Keliable, there are the only medicines adapted to popular use.
Price.

5. Acarraigia, Toolnache, Faceache.

5. Headaches, Siok Hesdaches, Vertigo... 25

10. Dyspepsia, Billous Stomach... 25

11. Suppressed or Fainfai Periods... 25

12. Whites, too profuse Period... 25

13. Creup, Cough, Difficult Breathing... 25

14. Sait-Eheum, Erysipelas, Sruptons... 25

15. Eheumatism, Rheumatic Pains... 25

16. Fever and Agne, Chill, Fever, Agnes... 59

17. Files, Blind or Bleeding... 50

18. Cntarrh, soute or chronic; Influenza... 50

19. Whooping Cough, violent Coughs... 50

24. General Beblitty, Physical Weakness... 50

25. Kidney Bisease... 50

26. Nervous Beblitty, Physical Weakness... 50

27. Kidney Bisease... 50

28. Urlnary Weakness, Wetting the Bed... 50

29. Urlnary Weakness, Wetting the Bed... 50

29. Urlnary Weakness, Wetting the Bed... 50

20. Urlnary Weakness, Wetting the Bed... 50

20. Total Salis By All. DiffOfdis78.

Or sent by the Case, or single Visl, free or charge, on receipt of price. Address Hamphreys' Homeopathic Academs and its Cure (Hipp.), also Illustrated Catalogue sent free... Humphreys' Book on Disease and its Cure (Hipp.), also Illustrated Catalogue sent free... Humphreys' Homeopathic & catalogue sent free...

## Dr. Laville's Remedies Gout and Rheumatism. Sold by Druggists generally. A descriptive pambhlet sent by the agents, E. POUGERA & CO., 30 North William-st., N. Y.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York--London--Paris. ers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

resengers booked for London and Paris at restrates. Rates of passage from New York to uthampton, London, Havre, and Brennen, first bin, sittle second-class cabin, 80; steerage, 80. Reputicies at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 wing Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the rith German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is \$41, d the only agents authorized to sell these tickets. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents. J. W. ESCHENBURG. 104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

STATE LINE reGlasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-terr, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 3:1 offia according to accommodation. Second Cabin,

& Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager. NOTICE.

OFFICE OF The Silver Islet Consolidated Min-

ing and Lands Company, 52 Broadway,

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1851.

Mother is bereby given that the Directors of this supany, by authority specially conferred by the archoiders, hereboard specially conferred by the archoiders, hereboard specially contribution or Assembly of One boliner per share, payable on the stead of November next. Stockholders are rested to read and conform to the supulation in raced on their Share Certificates, as failure to pay is thout remedy. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent ransum will be allowed on payments made prior is November.

B. K. STRONG.

S. B.—Remittances for Contributions should be ac-

Direct all registered mail matter for this Company No. 42 Broadway, N. Y.

the above notice is issued pursuant to a Resolution the Directors passed July 10, "To provide means operating expenses at the mine"; and, inasmuch the prospective product of the ricu mineral since severed cannot be realized in time to provide for intersapplies, etc., it is deemed inexpedient to detthe call. EDWARD LEARNED, President. PICTURE FRAMES.

Frames ORNAMENTAL GOLD
Prames. Send to manufa
Arer for libustrated Catalogue.

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CELLULOID GOODS.

CELLULOID (Water-proof Lin-m) Cuffs, Collurs, & Bosoms. Price Lists and Goods sent by mail. Call or address BAKNES' Hat Store, 86 madison-st. (Tribune Building).

113, 115, 117 & 119 State-st

We offer a very large stock of Medium and Fine Underwear. The lines embrace all weights and fabrics, and many Fancy Patterns which are very desirable, at low

This Department is unusually large and attractive. The variety of patterns is unequaled. The stock includes Cashmere, Merino, Scotch Wool, Silk, Fancy and Brown Cotton, &c., &c.

From all the popular manufacturers, for Driving, Street and Dress Wear. A large variety of leather-lined Gloves and Mitts, Cloth, Camel's Hair, &c., &c.

tity, variety, and attractiveness. The Latest Novelties in all Styles are fully represented.

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able styles, in great variety. Silk Umbrellas

and Suspenders At all prices.

**Dressing Robes & Smoking Jackets** 

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55 Ada-st., 272 Chicago-av. Send for Circular. Dr. Sauveur's School of Languages. The classes meet—Michigan-av. at 9 a. m., 10:30 a.m., nd 5 p. m. nd 5 p. m.

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MR. AND MRS. BOURNIQUE'S Schools for Dancing.

West Side Natatorium, 501 and 505 West Madison south Side 125 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av.
Pupils received at any time.
For particulars send for catalogue. PROF. COHN'S SCHOOL of LANGUAGES

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA.



of oil has been removed. It is a delicions drink, nourishing and strengthening; easily digested; admirably adapted for invalids as well as persons in health, W. BAKER & CO.,

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Be sareful to buy only the Genuine,

# **ROARING ROORBACH**

A Tempest in a Tea-Kettle -A Sea Lion in a Tank.

The Tank No Bigger than the Barrel Bill English Opened.

The Roar the Roar of a Lion, but the Ears the Ears of Barnum.

Finale for a Concert of Donkeys.

The Frand Offertory a Fitting

Abe Hewitt's Fine Points as a Gentleman and a Roorbacker.

Official Bulletin of the National Republican Committee Announcing the Victory.

Light Breaking for Union Men and Yanks in the Southern States.

Interesting Matters Personal to Presidents Garfield, Grant, and Hayes.

The Day's Walk Over the Battle-Field-Relics of the Engagement of Tuesday.

IMPEDIMENTA.

"STOP, THIEF!"

THE CRY OF DETECTED THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Republicans have closed their National and State headquarters, and Chairman Jewell and his assistants have gone home to attend to duties which have been gone home to attend to duties which have been neglected during the canvass. The Democrats, however, still keep their headquarters open, and announce that they will continue to occupy them for some time. This is regarded as one of the evidences that Chairman Barnum means to do what he can to further his "Fraud" cry. The Democratic State Committee has also re-The Democratic State Committee has also re-tained a room at the St. James Hotel for the same purpose. Chairman Barnum, W. L. Scott, Abram S. Hewitt, and others of the Democratic National Committee are in the city. They have held several consultations, and have sent tele-grams to prominent Democrats to meet them grams to prominent Democrats to meet them here "to advise on important matters." Sena-tor McPherson, of New Jersey, Stillson Hutch-ins, of Washington, and others were here yes-terday, while Speaker Bandall, Senator Thur-man, Senator Wallace, Wade Hampton, and man, Senator Wallace, Wade Hampton, and others were expected last night. It was said that an important conference would be held to-morrow, at which the whole matter would be discussed and a decision reached in regard to the best course to pursue.

has sent to the members of the Executive Committee the following letter:
"New York, Nov. 6, 1880.—Dear Sir: There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee at the rooms of the National Committee on Friday, Nov. 12, at 12 noon, sharp. You are earestly requested to be present.
"W. H. BARNUM, Chairman."

The cry of Fraud was first brought out by dietion of Mr. Barnum, in THE LANGUAGE OF CONGRESSMAN COX,

THE LANGUAGE OF CONGRESSMAN COX,
"an unconscionable person, who knew nothing
about managing a political campaign, except
the mercenary side of it." Several persons were
approached, however, by orders of Mr. Barnuin, and very soon they came out
with statements professing to see where "great
Frauds had been committed by the Republicans." A portion of the campaign funds left
in Mr. Barnum's hands was used to send telegrams to Democratio newspapers, with alleged grams to Democratic newspapers, with alleged accounts of Frauds, and now the machinery which sent the Chinese-letter forgery and the stolen telegrams to all parts of the country is being used to extend the Fraud c.

saw, it is said, in this movement a convenient pretext to divert attention from his management, and therefore he was quick to seize upon it, and use the machinery of Tammany Hall, which, as one Democrat says, is "steeped in fraud," to extend the cry. Grady, Roberts, and even Dorsheimer, obeyed orders, and gave the Fraud cry the aid of their powerful lungs. "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN, OF BROOKLYN,

is said to have consented to give it what aid he could. Mayor Nolan, of Albany, has suddenly discovered that the Democratic repeaters and ballot-box stuffers of his city have been "co-erced," and that "great Fraces were perpetrated by Garfield's followers in Albauy." Mayor Murphy, of Troy, another person whose heelers and repeaters were long a terror to honest voters in that city, is said to have promised to hunt up "evidences of Republican Frauds in Troy," and even the office of the Mayor of New York is being used to help on the movement, and the Mayor's Chief Clerk, Col. Tracey, has suddenly discovered some "wonderful irregularities not heretofore perceptible." There were many speculations affoat in political circles yesterday as to discovered that the Democratic repeaters and

circles yesterday as to
THE CAUSE OF ALL THIS OUTCRY FROM BAINUM
AND TANMANY.

By some it was declared to be an effort to get
up a feeling of uneasiness to affect the stock
market. One Democrat said that W. R. Scott and
other members of the Democratic National
Committee were heavily interested in election
bets, and that they were working up the Fraud
cry in hopes of having their bets declared off.
It was generally admitted that the interest of
Mr. Kelly in the movement was purely to divert
attention from his own organization. Ex-Lieut.Gov. Dorsheimer said that there were evidences
of Republican Frauds in this city, and that it is
believed that fully 20,000 illegal votes were cast.

MR. DORSHEMER,
however, was the only reputable Democrat who
would say be believed there were frauds.
Thomas Kinsella, of Brooklyn, the well-known
friend of Mr. Tilden and Gen. Hancock, ridiculed the cry. He said that it was utterly preposterous for any one to suppose that Gen.
Hancock would lend himself to any such a
scheme as this. He did not believe that

on any such scale as was charged was possible without detection; and if it was carried on, then the imbeelity of the Democratic managers alone would account for it. The election was over, and it was folly to attempt to reopen it. The Democratic "bosses," he said, would not be allowed to divert attention from their own misconduct by getting up a dispute over the result. The Democratic Executive Committee, it was announced a few days ago, would meet tomorrow, but the informal conference mentioned above will be held in its place. In consultation with the leaders of the local Democratic factions.

Committee meets, as an asset before, Nov. 12, and will then receive William A. Fowler's data for a "Fraud" sociamation. Meanwhile, the New York Boar of Aldermen will also have met as County Cavassers, and thus opportunity will be given, from an inspection of the election returns of this city, to draw up allegations of Fraud.

legations of Fraud.

THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS,
composed of the Secretar of State, Controller,
Attorney-General, Treasurer, and State Engineer, meets Nov. 17 to curvass the vote of the
State. If a presentable has can be secured,
Barnum, it is believed, iradilition to issuing his
"Fraud" proclamation, will appear by representatives before the Board of State Canvassers,

and
DISPUTE THE RIGHTOF THAT BOARD,
to grant certificates to the Garfield and Arthur
Electors. The only Demicratic member of the
Board is State-Engineer Seymour. Desperate
men in the Democratic party advise that Mr.
Seymour should be askedio vote against giving
a certificate to the Republican Electors, on the
ground that they were fruidulently elected. He
would, of course, be outvited, but, it is argued,
he could transmit his protest to Congress against
the reception of the balks cast by such Electors. The vote of New York, in company with
the votes of some other Sates, could then, it is
alleged, be rejected, and Hancock declared
elected.

EX-SENATORDOBSEY

says relative to the threat of the Democrats to investigate so-called franks in this city and Brooklyn: "Well, let thim investigate. That the Democrats should complain of 'colonization' sounds a little funny. It is hardly necessary what franks of that the Democrats should complain of 'colonization' sounds a little funny. It is hardiy necessary for me to remind you that frauds of that
particular character were for years peculiar to
the Democratic party, and would have been so
at the late election if we had not kept our
eyes wide open. Oir Marshals were
obliged to be continually on the alert,
so that we could not be circumvented
this time." The Senator says that it
is the sheerest nonsense for them to talk about
setting aside Garfield's voc in New York. He
continued: "The Democrats who indulge in
such a hope as that must be running craxy. If
our majority were only 20 or 200 in this State,
they might have something to rest their hopes
upon, but our majority is too large, too convincing, to make such a charge plausible. Our
victory is too complete ant eccisive."

A PROMINENT D'MOCRAT
said to-day that Mr. Bain in must be craxy.
He contended that it was the quintessence of
stupidity and all that was taid in judgment to
raise a cry of fraud at this day. "I am a Democrat," said the gentleman, "but I cannot see
what good is to come of this nonsense." The
Republicans still ridicule the idea conserved by
Baruum and maintain with indisputable claim
to reason that nothing will come of the proposed
investigation.

NONE ON'T.

AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. I.—The Washi Washington, D. C., Nov. .—The Washington Sunday Democratic newspeers accept the situation, and give no encouragement to Barnum in his attempts to create aditation with respect to the vote of New York State. The Sunday Gazette, an ultra-Bourbon organ, says: "The voters of the North, having apparently elected Mr. Garneld President by majorities which, all things being taken into consideration, must be regarded as phenomenal, we do not see that any course lies open to the Democratic party except that of a philosophical resignation to the facts of the case. What we have to say now to our readers is this: Let them accept the result without complaining, and set themselves to improving their own condition, and to caring for their own welfare. The Bepublican party will control the Government for four years to come-how well or how badly time only can show."

time only can show."

THE ONLY INDICATION

the Gazette gives of joining the Barnum agitation is that it proposes to publish the names of all the Northern manufacturers and employers who "buildozed," as it calls it, those under them to vote for Garheld. The Sunday Herald, Hancock's particular organ here, edited by his warm personal friends, accepts the situation gracefully, though not without arraigning the Democracy. Among other things, it says:

"It is said the Solid South will now break up. We fervently hope it will. Boss-rule don't suit the Democracy. Boss Kelly and Boss McLaugh-lin will bereafter have to take back seats. The Democracy are to be congratulated on having got rid of an unprofitable majority in Congress, it is to be hoped. We observe that Democratis in some quarters are rejoicing over a probable Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. It would be a mistortune. Better to have no responsibility of the sort under a Republican Administration."

MANY DISPATCHES have been received here asking what is thought of the apparent plan on the part of the Demo-cratic managers to prepare for an attempt in Congress to throw out the Electoral vote of New York. Not only is it causing no concern among Republicans, but it has no support whatever among Democrats. It is regarded as a very bungling device on the part of Barnum and John Kelly to create a diversion which and John Kelly to create a diversion which shall direct Democratic attention and rage away from them. There is no doubt but the managers fully intended, in case of a small Republican majority, to make use of the Congressional machinery for counting in their candidate, and, to prepare for this case, cries of fraud worse to have been made up immediately following the electron.

THIS WORK

was, in fact, begun in Maine and in Indiana as soon as the result in these States was known. The Democratic defeat in the November States was, however, so decided that most of the leaders recognized it at once, and the uselesness of any effort to have Congress throw out Electoral votes enough to neutralize a majority of over fifty for Gen. Garfield was at once admitted. But when Barrium and Kelly found themselves the victims of general abuse and denunciation at the hands of the party, they sought to divert the rising storm by crying Fraud, and pretending to be busy in the gathering of evidence of Reing to be busy in the gathering of evidence of Re-publican corruption that would warrant a Dem-ocratic Congress in rejecting the Electoral vote of New York. This is all there is in the talk of throwing out New York and electing Hancock.

HEWITT. COME TO REMEMBER, HE IS A VERY COMMOS PELLOW APTER ALL.

Recial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. T.—The feeling of Republican politicians is more pronounced against Mr. Hewitt, in connection with the forged Morey letter, than any other prominent Democrat connected with the affair. No one here was surprised at the part Barnum played in the matter. In fact, while Barnum might further disgust those who understand him, he could not surprise them by any disreputable trick which he might attempt. But Hewitt lays claim to great respectability, and for this reason Republicans who associate with him here are thoroughly disgusted with his persistent attempt to help in giving the forged Morey letter a standing. Until he made himself prominent in this matter, his connection with the package of VERMONT BOGUS ELECTORAL RETURNS

connection with the package of

VERMONT BOGUS ELECTORAL RETURNS
had nearly passed out of mind. That, it will be
remembered, was a trick to stop the progress of
the count, just as the end of the Congressional
struggle had apparently been reached, by producing alleged returns from Vermont, and insisting that they should go before the Electoral
Commission, although, as was discovered, the
so-called returns care through the Adams Express, and not in the formal mode required by
the law and Constitution. The cheap attempt
of Mr. Hewitt to create a sensation, by claiming
that his political correspondence had been
opened in the New York Post-Office, was also

called by his eagerness to belp establish the

LIGHT BREAKING.

tration for a prompt and thorough reorganiza-tion of the Republican party throughout the South. They feel that, if the Federal officers are all sound Republicans, and are allowed the same freedom of political action that has been accorded to Cabinat officers and prominent offi-cials at the North during the late campaign, Re-publicanism will once more have a powerful or-ganization in the South. The first construction which was put upon

nism in all parts of the South. In this im-

THE NEXT HOUSE.

PRESENT SITUATION.
Special Dispatch to The Checago Tribuna.
NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The latest advice Rive 10182, NOV. 1.—The latest averse to ceived here show the selection of a House of Representatives in which the Republicans will have a clear majority. The latest returns show that there have been elected 152 Republicans. that there have been elected 152 Republicans, 135 Democrats, and four Greenbackers, with two seats in doubt. These doubtful seats will probably be gained by Democrats. In the list of Republicans are included three Republican Greenbackers,—Hice and Burrows, of Missouri, and J. Hyatt Smith, of the Third District of New York. The prominent feature of the Congressional election is the green of

tion is the success of
THE BRAVE REPUBLICANS in the South, who have broken into State delegations which have heretofore been solidly Democratic by facing and overcoming difficulties which are unknown to Republicans in the North. Republicans have won seats in the delegations from Kentucky, Louisiana, and Missouri. They have gained seats in Tennessee and Vigrinia, and they have present their convenient. almost to the wall in many districts where they have not secured majorities. The solid delega-tions of South Carolina and Mississippi have been broken, but the gaps will be closed by the

ness of the report that Mr. Smith, elect Brooklyn in place of Chittenden, will act the Republicans. He considers himself the Republicans. He considers himself a Re-publican, and made no promises of any sort to the Democracy. On financial questions he is r enbacker. On all other questions, including matter of organizing the House, he is PRAZIER, READJUSTER CANDIDATE for Congress in the Sixth Virginia District,

receive the poll-taxes of colored woters.

JOHN KELLY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Nov. T.—Said a politician instinight: "The plan of calling for a standing vote in the committee meeting on Friday night was very clever. Those who are itching for an opportunity to overthrow Kelly are too cowardly to stand up and exhibit their faces as bung opstand up and exhibit their faces as being op-posed to Kelly's leadership. Just let the mem-bers of that Committee have the opportunity to cast folded ballots upon that subject, and the majority in favor of knocking Kelly out of Tammany Hall would be so great that he would flop off his chair in a fit. It has frequently been asid that the people ought to have an opportu-nity to select their own candidates, and not per-mit a rang of saloonkeepers, gamblers, and cutthroats to run a machine. I am beginning to

Democratis, and two Independents. Two Southern States given to the Democratis in the above estimate are yet to elect Senators, and it is not unlikely that we shall secure one of them.

IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS we have not less than fifteen majority. No officer of the present Congress can reduce or imperil this imajority except by a revolutionary act. Gardels and Arthur have been elected by unparalleled popular majorities in that portion of the country where the right of every citizen is recognized to vote as he pleases and have his vote honestly counted. This result in the intelligent and free North is a chasto and loud answer to the indecent manner in which our adversaries have waged the whole of their campaign. Republicans may be assured that no afterthought of two or

THREE MORTIFIED AND DESPERATE LEADERS of the minority, writhing under their party censure, will be allowed to triffe with this mighty verdict or prevent the organization of the Government on the appointed day by the resolute men chosen to administer it.

"S. W. DORSEY, Sebretary." cutthroats to run a machine. I am beginning to agree with the people."

DENIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—John Kelly appears to have become alarmed by the report that he is endeavoring to keep the Presidential question open, and to silence rumors to that effect—notably one according to which he is reported to have advised all Democrats to decline to pay bets on Garfield's election—he has sent the following telegram here:

"New York, Nov. 5.—To George C. Wedderbury, Editor Gazette, Washington, D. C.: The rumors have no foundation in fact.

"John Kelly."

THE MISSISSIPPI "PLAN." LYNCH (REP.) COUNTED OUT—CONGRESS RIGHT THE WRONG. VICKSBURG, Nov. 6.—Lynch, colored Rep an, has been cheated out of his election in a district that can give 15,000 majority at a fai

Nicksburg, Nov. 8.—Lynch, colored Republican, has been cheated out of his election in a district that can give 15,000 majority at a fair election. About 6 o'clock, when the polis were about to be closed, the Chairman of the County Democratic Committee came up to the Fourth Ward box and informed the judges of election that no Republican votes could be counted. By the new Election law all tickets in the State must be of uniform size and of the same kind of paper. The law had been complied with in all particulars, and no flag or distinguishing mark or device had been printed upon Republican tickets; but it was found that four ordinary orinter's dashes had been used to separate the headings, and upon this technicality the Democrats made their kick. At night the judges of election counted out the precinct, and yesterday the Commissioner of Election

THEEW OUT THE ENTIRE NUMBER
which had the innocent dashes on them. It was a "put-up job" from the beginning, for the Democrats did not have their tickets printed jn the city, and kept them very close until the morning of election, when they were distributed at the various polis like magic. By the votes cast, Lynch, Republican, had a majority of 1.073 over Chalmers, Democrat. In this country. Throwing out 2,069 Republican beliots gives Chalmers a large majority. In this district of inelve counties bordering upon the river, which in 1870 had 109,000 blacks to 30,000 whites, the Republican majority was 17,400. Seven of these counties have so far, by dint of diligent countring, and the covert system of indirect buildozing given Chalmers, by the Democratic count, a majority of less than 700. The other five in 1873 gave 4,000 Republican majority, and they are still figuring on the returns to see how many votes Chalmers needs. There is a small ring of extreme Democrats who favor this infamous ticket-fraud, but the majority of thinking Democrats are disgusted with the party, and are inclined to give Lynch a fair show. The party have, in this district, violated most solemn pledge

pledges, and the negroes are ready to have another exodus if justice is not done them.

LYNCE.

is certain of the seat for this district and in other districts of the State—notably in the Second—are sufficient causes like in this for contest. Certainly two, and possibly three, Republican Congressmen from Mississippi will be the result of Democratic fraud and rottenness such as this ticket fraud and faise registration,—such as John H. Smith be interested the such as the ticket fraud and faise registration,—such as John H. Smith be interested John M.

The Herald, a liberal Democratic sheet, speaks for the masses of the people. The Commercial is Chalmers' organ, and an extreme Bourbon sheet. Last evening it had the check to announce that the next Legislature should have a PUNISHMENT FOR THE LAW-BREAKERS, as it styles innocent Republicans who voted the ticket with dashes. The Herald this morning publishes a fac-simile of the two tickets, and coalls upon its readers to point out the difference. It "sails into " the Bourbons in tha following style:

The Commercial (Buildozer) still demands the pound of flesh, regardless of the injury that may be put upon the body of the people. The law! The law! What it yearns for is the law. The law is so damnable that even the Juckson Clarion donounced it without mercy; but the damnable law does not warrant the outrage the Commercial advocates. Every man with sense enough to get out of a shower of rain knows that if these were Democratic ballots not a man would be found to advocate

PRICE FIVE CENTS

foulton's majorities are 127 in Clark, 156 in Moultrie, 368 in El official returns from Cumberland, per, Crawford, and Lawrence Cour DE KALB COUNTY.

omeers and Congressman is about Sherwin's majority in the district w 12,000. Clark, Democrat, is elected or by 5,000; and Wood and Loucks. Re one gratifying feature of the result is one coeived by Cox and Earl, who sated in the Republican Convention, adependent of Names. ted in the Republican Convention eppendent for Circuit Clerk and statisticly,—the whole county tick ted by overwhelming majorities.

JOLLIFICATION IN LA SALLE COST

THE BATTLE.

THE BULLETIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
NEW YORK, Nov. T.—In a few brief paragraphs, ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, on behalf of that body, sums up in the following address the glorious victory won Nov. 2: Disregarding or making light of the whimperings of the Democrats, the address promises that Garfield and Arthur, with 23 Electoral votes and a popular majority in the Northern States of 820.000, will be inaugurated on Marca. 4, 1881. The Senate of the United States will be tied, and, in the House of Representatives, the Republican Committee claim not less than 15 majority. Resting upon the emphatic majority by which the Republicans carried their candidates, the Committee feel justified in making

here:

"The Republican National Committee, presents to the country a resume of the sweeping victory won by our party on Tuesday, Nov. 2, which has been so cheerfully accepted by all thoughtful and patriotic men, and by the great business and commercial interests of the Nation. Garfield and Arthur have received 218 Electoral votes, and will be inaugurated President and Vice-President March 4, 1881. The actual result in New Jersey, California, and Nevada is so close that it cannot be ascertained until the official count is 'made, but we have reason to believe that at least one, if not two, of these States have given their Electoral vote to our candidates. The popular majority for Garfield and Arthur will not fall short of

Nevads, where a straightout Democrat will be elected to succeed Mr. Sharon after the 4th of March next. The United States Senate will

ILLINOIS.

Bloomington, are aircady in the basis, and windoubtedly be the leading candidates for the position.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Galena, Ill., Nov. 8.—The following is the total vote in Jo Daviess County for President, Governor, Congressman, Senator, and Assemblyman, according to the official canvass completed to day: Garfield, 2,991; Handock, 2,363; Garfield's majority over Hancock, 631. Weaver, the Greenback candidate, received 148 votes, the Anti-Mason, 3; and the Prohibitionist, 2. For Governor—Cullom, 2,975; Trumbull, 2,386; Cullom's majority, 608. For Congress—Hawk, 2,988; King, 2,332; Johnson, 114; Hawk over all, 822. For Senator—Sunderland, 2,570; Sheean, 2,471; Paige, 161; Sunderland's majority over all, 228. For the Assembly—Moore, 8,3894; Carr, 7,8294; Lynn, 417; Moore's plurality over Carr, 752.

ELGIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

RLOIN, Ill., Nov. 7.—The Republicans, and in fact nearly all the citizens, held a ratification last evening, and the city ran fairity wild with excitement for two hours or more. Cannons boomed, bells rang, and the streets and house-tops were ablaze with fireworks and colored lights. On the public square a panoramic view of the Republican States was shown, the majorities of the twenty solid for Garfield standing out in bold assertion of victory. As the several States appeared on the canvas a perfect volley of rockets and Roman candies was fired. It is safe to say that our citizens were never so enthused before.

EFFINGHAM.

EFFINGHAM.

EFFINGHAM.

EPPINGHAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribusa.

EPPINGHAM, Illi, Nov. 7.—Notwithstanding the very inclement weather last night, the Republicans of this city turned out in large numbers to joilify over the election of Gardeld and Arthur. The principal pusiness figures of the city

VIRGINIA.

of his district. Paul and Fulkerson, Resdjuster Democrats, are elected over the regular nominees of the Democratic party, and are claimed as Resublican gains. Besides this, it is probable that, owing to irregularity, the seats of one or two of the regular Democrats will be contested by the Resdjuster opponents. The ground of contest is the refusal to receive the votes of many persons who had paid their capitation tax required by law to officers appointed by legal authority, but whose authority to appoint Special Collectors to receive taxes was questioned by the Democratic legions of which the contest of the contes

tion tax required by law to officers appointed by legal authority, but whose authority to appoint Special Collectors to receive taxes was questioned by the Democratic Judges of election.

THE RESULT.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. &.—The returns have been received from all the counties in the State except twenty-four. These are located in the remote portions of the State. The result of the returns give the regular Democrat Hancock 24.216, and the Republican 00.966. The majority of the regular Democratic ticket over the Republican is 19.481. The twenty-four counties not yet reported will probably increase the majority for the regular Democratic Hancock ticket. The vote thus far returned for the remained steadfast in their allegiance to the principles of their party and voted for Gardeld, despite efforts made by those interested to throw it to the Readjuster Electoral ticket.

The Funder Democratic have elected five Congressmen, the Mahone Headjusters two, and the Republicans two. Frazier, the defeated Readjuster candidate, will contest the seat of Randolph Tucker in the Sixth District, and probably Stovall, Readjuster, will contest that of Caball, in the Fifth, the grounds of which will be the rejection of the tax-receipts given by the Readjuster Collectors a few days before the election. Senator Mahone has not yet indicated whether he will be fully in accord with the Democratic side of the Senate. It is possible that the policy of Paul and Fulkerson, the two Readjuster Congressmen-elect, will be decided by future events. The defeat of their slate is likely to influence in determining their course. Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springyield, Jili., Nov. 7.—The Secretary of State has received an abstract of the official vote on President from fifty-seven counties, not including Cook, and representing less than half the vote of the State. These show Republican gains of 5,872, and Democratic gains of 3,498, the net Republican gain being 3,874. With the known gains in Cook and other large counties, the returns received indicate a majority of over 40,000 for Garfeld. Similar returns from fifty-two counties, being the same ones with a very few exceptions, show a gain of 3,744 by Gov. Cullom over his vote in 1876, and a less of 332, his net gain being 3,442. This indicates that Cullom's majority over Trumbull will be over 35,000 if the remaining returns show the same percentage of gain. He has lost in only three of fifty-two counties thus far returned, while there are many in which he has gained upwards of 700 votes in each.

In the Eighth Congressional District, Payson's majority over Wallace, official, is 2,732.

Will convene Wednesday, Jan. 5, and the contest for the Speakership of the House will soon begin to grow interesting. The House will be composed very largely of new members, which renders it impossible to make any predictions as to their probable choice. Gen. H. H. Thomas, of Chicago, and the Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell, of Bloomington, are aircady in the field, and will undoubtedly be the leading candidates for the

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

THE WHITE FEATHER.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribena.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 7.—The Madison Democration has been bitterly partisan all through campaign, this morning comes out in an edrial arguing the disbanding of the Domocracy only elected thirty-fave out of 250 Congress; in the North, and admits—that they only on New Jersey for Hancock by 1,500 majority. Nevada by 300, and that out of ten North States they have not elected a single Representive. The North is solidly Republican and South the same Democratic, and the North Democracy has performed its duty to the cotry, and has nothing more to offer,—no of party duty to perform for the country. In other editorial it says:

"Suppose the Democratic party of the North States they have not elected as Democratic party of the North Intry members of the Legislature who welected as Democratic will be free to vote they chose for United States Senator. They course, will not be confined at all to Democratic but can vote for any good man who is like to be elected by their votes. Some of them mote for the Hou. Charles L. Colby, or the Hon. Philetus Sawyer. All of them mote for the Hou. Charles L. Colby, or the Honze Rubles. The Republican party of hardly keep them out of its Senatorial canter provided they no in agreeing to support the case on monnine, because fo exclude them middle at some candidate for the United States Senator. They can a necount of their exclusion, might be the cancus with his following of Republican and elect regardless of the cancus maniputions. Of course all these men can vote for Republican. They will dwe no allegiance to Democratic party, for there will be qo Democratic party."

JOLLIFICATION IN WAUKESPA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribana.

MICHIGAN.

JOLLIFICATION IN CALBOUN COUNTY.

Specied Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 5.—Calboun Couny enthused last night for all she was worth the full returns were in, and showed that nearly wethirds of the vote was for the Republicationet; and this alone, without the cheering tate and general election news, was sufficient arouse the enthusiasm of Young—and Oldmerica to its highest pitch.

In this city bonfires gleamed forth on every cant square: fireworks of every description uminated the air; while the tumult from the ing of cannon guns, and pistols, numberless i pans and horns, drowned out the strains of isic emitted by the bands, and made night leous and sleep a mockery. It was the largest-ended joilitheation since Lincoln's election.

It Marshall City there was the same pandemium of noise and the same displayed.

OHIO.
GOV. FOSTER.
Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.
COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 7.—The Cabinet-makers in Washington and New York, as well as Ohio, have, during the past few days, insisted that Gov. Foster will be selected by the President-elect as one of his advisers. The Tribune correspondent is authorized to say that Gov. Foster's name will be presented to the members of the Legislature as a candidate for election to the United States Senate. The Governor has not for one moment considered the question of the Cabinet, so far as he is personally concerned, and has no aspirations whatever in that direction. Should Gov. Foster be unsuccessful in his candidacy for the Senate, he will, without doubt, serve out his term as Governor.

MINNESOTA.

RATIFICATION MINETING.

Species Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Sr. Paul., Minn., Nov. 6.—The Republicans of St. Paul., after two days preparations, had to-night the most enthusiastic political demonstration in honor of the election of Garfield ever seen here in many years. There was no formal program, but the Republican chiefs and volunteers joined, and a miscellaneous procession with torches and other lights and tin horns marched through the principal streets, accompanied by a shouting and amging crowd. Many buildings were illuminated along the line of march, and large numbers of citizens joined in the demonstration. Finally, the crowd was assembled at Market-Hall, where a number of stirring speeches were made by Cal. J. H. Davidson and others.

FRIGHTFUL FOR A. DEMOGRAF TO THINK OF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DES MOTRES, Ia., Nov. 7.—Forty counties in Iowa, complete, give Garfield 73,695, Hancock 80,841, Weaver 11,745. The same counties, last year's vote: Republican, 83,077; Democratic 25,595; Greenback, 16,717; net Republican gain over Democratis, 2,372; over all, 7,915. The majority over Hancock will approach 80,000, and that over all will exceed 50,000.

KENTUCKY.

THE VOTE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—Returns from forty
counties of Kentucky, casting a total vote of
15.618.—nearly one-half of the State.—rive
Annouck 61.839; Garfield, 45.539. The same
counties in 1876 gave Tilden 77.479; Hayes, 43.430;
Democratic loss, 7.584; Republican gain, 2.086.
Hancock's majority over Garfield will be about
4.000. It is generally conceded that John D.

White, Republican, defeats Tom Turner, Democrat, for Congress in the Ninth District. With
his exception the Kentucky delegation remains
and arcasent, all being reflected.

THE THREE PRESIDENTS.

companies from Bastern cities have algumed their injention to be present. Among others are the Central City Guards, of Syracuse, New York. It is understood that the National Tow-Path Club will act as President Gartheld's escort, and they will appear in line with a genuine canal-boat, mounted and drawn by mules, with the crew in appropriate costume. Gen. Negley promises to have 1,000 veteran soldiers from Allershant Country Bosparanala in line and the

"Mentor, O., Nov. 1, 1880.—Dean —: The evening mail brings me your letter of the Sist; and I take a moment in the luli before the battle to say how greatly giad I am for the earnest and affective things you have done for me. Whatever may be the issue of to-morrow, I shall carry with me through life the most grateful memories of the enthusiastic and noble work my friends have done, and especially my college classmates. The campaign has been

FRUITPUL TO ME IN THE DISCIPLINE that comes from endurance and patience. I

disturb the poise which I have sought to gain by the experiences of life. From this edge of the conflict I give you my hand and heart, as in all

conflict I give you my hand and heart, as in all the other days of our friendship. As ever yours, "J. A. GARFIELD."

THE "CAPITAL" (INDEFENDENT DEMOGRAT), which seldom has a pleasant word to say for the Republicans, has a very kindly article on Garfield, in the course of which it says:

"That which two months ago was viewed by all Democrats and by a great many Republicans as impossible, has happened. Gen. Garfield is elected President of the United States by a majority decisive beyond the possibility of Visiting Statesmen, Heturning Boards, and Electoral Commissions. The result is to place at the head of our Government the ablest man, in all respects, put there for many years,—a man combining intellectual stamina equal to that of Lincoin intellectual stamins equal to that of Lincoln with culture and acquirements equal to those of the younger Adams, since whom Garfield is the first President who could be termed a scholar. Garfield is an honest man. He is an exceedingly able man. He is, as men go in these times,

AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD MAN, and if he develops nerve and courage equal to a tenth part of his honesty, ability, and good nature, he will make one of the great est and wisest of our Presidents. Our judgment is that he will develop the requisit nerve and courage to make, it conjunction with his other endowments, one of the best of administrators for the whole country though prophely at the expresse of disappropriates. the best of administrators for the whole country though probably at the expense of disappoint ing now and then a too singuine politician. A all events, we venture to predict that he will be in the White House the same modest, kindly genial man that he has been ever since he left the college through which he had worked his way to enter upon the career in which he has

HAYES.

HIS FUTURE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—In the course of an interview President Hayes is reported to have taken part in the following on the subject

" Was it unexpected?" "No, not entirely. I was quite confident how the elections would go before I left the city." "What do you consider the cause of the result

"The feeling so general throughout the country in opposition to any change."

The visitor at this point referred to the position taken by some of the Southern papers, of cheerful acquiesence in the result of the election, with the expressed hope that the new Administration would be as just to the South as the present Administration. To this Mr. Hayes

"The policy of the coming Administration will be essentially the same as that of the present, will it not?" queried the visitor.

will you carry away of your life here in Washington?"

"In the main, very pleasant. The first two years were hard,—as hard, perhaps, as any year of Lincoln's Administration. I have said this frequently before, and I still think so. The two last years have been as easy and pleasant as, perhaps, any President has enjoyed. In my case," Mr. Hayes said with a smile, "the sunsine has followed the storm and clouds." GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Nov. T.—I have it from very good New York, Nov. To-I have it from very good authority that Gen. Grant intends to devote his time in the future to speculative matters, and will be more or less interested in mining enterprises located in Colorado and New Mexico. While he withdrew recently from the Presidency of the San Pedro Company, which had been organized chiefly by Boston capitalists, he will unquestionably be found at an early day identified with another measure now under way, and which will be pushed vigorously by those who have formulated the scheme. As telegraphed you a few days ago, the General will make his home hereafter in New York. He has rented the residence of ex-United States Senator Chaffee, on Fifty-second street, near Fifth avenue, where his son, U. S. Grant, Jr., and wife, née Chaffee, will also reside. Mr. Chaffee is very largely connected with mining operations and the formation of mining companies, and it is stated that the recent matrimonial alliance has placed ial alliance has placed

panies, and it is stated that the recent matrimonial alliance has placed

THE YOUNG GRANT
in a position that promises to be highly remunerative to him in the way of speculations; and that he has been given an inside working interest in a New Mexico scheme that is almost certain to bring big results. With Chaffee's prominence and infinence and his father's name the allies to an undertaking of this kind, not only the young man but the General as well, are certain to reap rich personal rewards. Young Grant will leave New York in a few days for New Mexico, where he will visit the Ortis grunt, not far from Santa Fé, and on which are some very valuable mineral deposits. He goes out, he says, on pleasure and business. The pleasure of his journey consists of his wedding trip; the business to investigate the condition of the property, as I am told, in the interest of Gen. Grant and Schafor Chaffee. The mineral deposits of this section are chiefly gold. It is also known that Senator Chaffee. The mineral deposits of this section are chiefly gold. It is also known that Senator Chaffee has recently been making some deal relative to the Santa Rita Copper Mine in New York, and that a sale and purchase will be closed in a few days. The public need not be surprised any day to hear of Gen. Grant becoming associated with an enterprise of the character detailed above.

APPOINTMENT.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 5.—In the Circuit Court this morning, Judge Stipp appointed Chase Fowler Master in Chancery for La Salle County, in place of George M. Leland, whose term had expired.

### FOREIGN

Great Meeting in Athlone, Ireland-Disquietude at London.

Continued Bulldozing by the Disaffected Tenantry of the Old Bog.

Prince Gortschakoff Reported Ill and Unlikely to Get Well.

Sheik Abdullah Crucifies Thirty of His Kurds for Unbecoming Excesses.

Foreign Dispatches Still Harping on the Worn Dulcigno Dulcimer.

Pope Lee XIII. Gives Omens of Future Bulls Against Italy.

Important Austrian Concessions to Bank-The Czar-Booth Criticised.

THE IRISH.

ATHLONE.
Special Cable.
LONDON, Nov. 7.—One of the gr Land League meetings was held to-day in the little town of Athlone, in the Counties of West little town of Athlone, in the Counties of West-meath and Roscommon. It was remarkable not only for the large numbers who attended, some 20,000, and the attention with which they list-ened to the most trivial remarks of the orators present, but for the spirit of desperation which was evinced by the peasants from all the neigh-boring counties. Here and there through the throng could be seen little knots of

BARREOUTED MEN who had traveled in company from points fifty miles distant from the town. The whole mass seemed to be moved by a spirit of utter defland for all forms of British rule that certainly bod

for all forms of British rule that certainly bode no good to the surrounding landlords. This, taken together with Mr. Parnell's bold and almost revolutionary speech of to-day, is considered here in London as an almost certain indication of a projected uprising, and a war to the knife of the peasantry against the landlords.

ONE INCIDENT OF THE MERFING will suffice to illustrate the feeling among the people. Mr. Timothy Sullivan, in the course of his speech, had recourse to one of these dramatic touches that act on a crowd like wild fire. Speaking of the indictments pending against himself and his fellowmembers, he suddenly thrust his hand into his pocket and threw his indictment far out among the crowd. For some time it was almost impossible to restore order. The paper was setzed and torn into thousands of fragments, and the whole assemblage broke out into excorations and curses against the Government.

MR. PARNELL'S SPERCE

MR. PARNELL'S SPEECE
had a terrible effect not only upon the people
present, but here in London, where it is considered one of the most revolutionary he has yet
delivered. The whole tenor of his remarks was
to urge the necessity for united action among
rishmen of all degrees. He began by condemning the Government in no measured terms for
sending their hordes of constabulary among the
starving people of the impoverished districts,
thus adding to the already too heavy burdens of
the tonantry by making them support these unnecessary guards. In those very districts where
the police are quartered, he said, there were necessary guards. In those very districts where the police are quartered, he said, thore were many who were dependent for their daily food upon the gratuitous relief that was sent them from America. He concluded by strongly ad-vising them to unite, and insisted on their agi-tating until they owned the boff themselves. During the meeting at Athlone the platform

There was an unprovoked outrage committed against the Land Leaguers to-day in the County Cork. A land meeting was in progress in the little hamlet of Shanagarry, when a band of men under the leadership of one Walsh, formerly a member of the League, but now a violent partisan of the Government, made an attack upon the crowd, stormed the platform, overthrew the speakers, and took possession. He then began an address to the few who had remained, denouncing the Land League as a humbug, and the people who followed its counsels as miserable dupes. The attack upon the meeting was so sudden as to preclude any organized resittance, but naturally produced; a very bitter feeling, which might have found expression at the expense of Walsh, but for the strength of his party and the fact that the police were within call.

cail.

THE FLEET.

I have direct authority from the Admiralty for saying that the Channel fleet has been ordered to the Irish seas without any political intention whatever. Public opinion here in Lon-

tention whatever. Public opinion here in London is quite excited over the departure of the fleet, however.

The London Standard vesterday called upon Mr. Parnell to take warning from the fate of Stephens, left to perish miserably by the people he had lived for, and the Echo, to feed the flame, declares the condition of Stephens at this time in New York to be dishonorable to the Irish of America.

declares the condition of Stephens at this time in New York to be dishonorable to the Irish of America.

DISORDER.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—There can be little doubt that the popular sentiment of Ireland is thoroughly aroused. Reports come from all parts of the country bringing tidings of acts which mark the influence of the Land League. Mr. John O'Callaghan, Secretary of the Waterford Branch of that organization, was foreitly reinstated by a hundred armed and masked men on a farm from which he had been evicted at Newtown on the property of Sir Heary Barron, and he was forced to sweet on bended knees that he would not give up the farm. A great sensation was thereby caused in the district. The Woodlawn Telegram says that a number of armed men went last night to the house of Mr. C. Allen, a land agent, and fired several shots into the window, nearly succeeding in wounding Allen, who immediately took his departure from the town under guard of the police. Notices were pested on the gates warning Allen not to attempt to collect rents on his master's property.

HEALY.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, Nov. 8.—Mr. Healy, Secretary of Mr. Parnell, who was recently arrested on a charge of intimidation, has now come forward as a candidate for Wexford. His present address to the electors is noteworthy as giving an idea of the advanced principles now maintained by some members of the Land League. He says: "I come forward as the supporter of an active we Irish party. My principles now maintained by some members of the Land League. He says: "I come forward as the supporter of an active we recently arrested on a charge of intimidation, has now come forward as a candidate for Wexford. His present address to the electors is noteworthy as giving an idea of the advanced principles now maintained by some members of the Land League. On the national question I hold that the one object of our efforts should be national independence."

ARRAIR, Now!

ARRAH, NOW!

DUSLIN, Nov. I.—The announcement that the Channel fleet has been ordered to the Irish coast has caused indescribable excitement.

BOMBAST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago TyDune.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—There is a disposition on the part of the Land League to make greater demonstrations than ever to-morrow. This is due to mere bombast on the part of designing members of the League, who are aggrieved at not being included among the martyrs. The League's new manifesto is regarded as the most bombastic production that has emanated from that body, and tends to allenate further those who usually support Irish claims. Neither does Parnell's conduct strengthen his case. While his colleagues and the League talk more violently, his language has moderated into the whining grievance that the police have dogged his footsteps, and into

about having them put in the horse-pond. It is shown by the explanations from the police that the supposition was groundless, nor is there the slightest justification for the charge that the Government desire to prolong the prosecution till after the meeting of Parliament, so that

the Poncial to shut him the process of annihilating the validation of these walls. The contrary, it is well known that they manifold obstacles in our way, whether example, by depriving us of the valid by religious families who are dispersed of annihilating them, or by as in the process of annihilating them, or by as in the partoning of the partoning of the wall by the partoning of the partoning

At the opening of the meeting at Athlone the platform feil and several persons were severely crushed. One of the principal supports of the platform was afterwards found to have been sawn through.

RUSSIA. GORTSCHAROFFARD HIS MORTAL COIL.

LONDON, NOV. —A correspondent at St.

Petersburg says: Prince Gortschakoff is reported ill and unlikely to recover.

SIOBELEFF.

A St. Petersburg dipatch reports that auxiliary forces for Gen. Skoeleff have left Turkistan, and Skobeleff's expedition will be ready to start in a week.

by love for the Roman people, to our special care confided, we have endeavored, at sacrifices beyond our resources, to counterpoise against the Protestant schools, perilous to the faith, other schools which would give parents every security for the Christian education of their children, we could not do so by employing the Pontifical authority, but solely by using those means which are conceded to any private person whomsoever. From our words you can fully understand, beloved children, how difficult and hurd is the condition in which the Roman Pontifi has been placed by the revolution, and how vain are the flattering hopes of those who talk of the possibility of its being accepted on our part. Mindful always of our duties, and knowing what is required for the good of the Church and the dignity of the Roman Pontificate, we shall never acquiesce in the present condition of things, not shall we cease, as we have never yet ceased, from calling for the restitution of all which by fraud and deceit has been taken from the Apostolic See. For the rest we shall wait with confidence and tranquility until God, in whose hands sour cause, matures for the Church that day on which He will render justice to her rights."

And with that the Pope imparted his Apostolic benediction.

AUSTRIA.

THE IMPERIAL BANK.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Some days as a politicalmancial event happened which see atmacing attention in every European Capital,
and especially in the financial and political

world of Paris. I refer to the concession made by the Government of Austria-Hungary to a French company of a State bank with excep-tional privileges, and styled in French the "Banque Impériale privilégiée des Pays Autrichiens." The negotiations relative to this concession have been kept so secret that its ex-

that several members of the Austro-Hungarian Capinet only then learnt its existence, the

orld of Paris. I refer to the concess

THE CRAR'S MARITAGE TO HIS MISTRESS.

London spectator, Oct. 23.

Special corresponents at Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg all aver that the Emperor Alexander was recontly married, with all religious and legal ceremonial to the Princess Dolgorouki, who has long been hi acknowledged mistress, has legitimized her children, and has even declared them imperal Princes, and sixth in the order of the successie. It is added that the marriage, though notwithout precedent in Russian history, and quite in accordance with Russian law, has deepy displeased the Imperial family, the Heir Apparent, in particular, refusing to be present. The event is of political importance, because it a believed that the Emperor—who is 62, heurably melancholy, and afflicted with astima—is inclined to resign, and may possibly reside for the future either in livadia or Southern France. The design of abdication is, however, strenuously denied, and wouldprobably not be admitted until the act was complete, and a new Czar could be presented to the treops and people. The Czar is so imporant in Russia that any visible interregnum even of a few days would be sure to be selected for disturbances, which the Government are analous to avoid. The afternative story, that the fran desires to associate his THE CEAR'S MARRIAGE TO HIS MISTRESS.

sure to be selected fir disturbances, which the Government are analous to avoid. The atternative story, that the trar desires to associate his son with him on the knone, is not in itself very probable, the Heir Apparent having a different policy from his father, which, while the latter was still Emperor, itwould be most difficult to carry out. No sovenign quite likes to lose all the popularity which usually attends a new reign, or to carry out his new views through the old Ministers of the state. TURKEY.

that several members of the Austro-Hungarian Caoinet only then learnt fis existence, the affair having been negotiated on the personal initiative of the Emperor. This was, of course, a great exaggeration, due to the surprise caused by the unexpected publication of the decree of concession. The extraordinary privileges enumerated by the decree, of course, set people thinking what could be the motive which had led the Austro-Hungarian Government to accord such advantages to the founders of the new bank. Some saw in it a Clerico-Catholic influence; others, evidence of a rapprocedement between France and Austria-Hungary. An explanation of the importance of the onnession was sought in the importance of the object to be achieved. The privileged Imperial and Royal Bank, the decree says, is to take charge of the financial business of the State; it is placed under the protection and control of the State; the Governor is appointed by the Emperor; it has the right to use the Imperial eagle on the seal of the company; it will receive, as a privilege, the deposits of the Imperial family; it may accept deposits of the Imperial family; it may accept deposits on current account; it can issue obligations guaranteed by its proporties and capital; it will be charged by way of privilege with the purchase of the Government securities, with the employment of the Treasury deposits, and the negotiations of loans. It is evident that the new greation is destined to take a preponderant CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. I.—England, at the instance of Persis, his requested the Porte to station a guard on the frontier, in order to pre-vent the incursiens of Kurds into Persia.

LONDON, Nov. V.-A dispatch from Badslo says: Affairs are at a standstill. The Albanians are openly rebelling. A dispatch from Constantinople reports that the Suitan has sent an aide-de-camp to Dui-cigno with sealed orders for Dervisch Pashs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament at its forthcoming session for a grant of £40,000 to help the Prince of Wales to pay off for an addition of £13,000 a year to his Royal Highness' allowance—£40,000 a year,—irrespective of the net revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall (which amount to nearly £70,009 a year), and of the Princess' £10,000. It is further stated that Mr. Gladstone declined, "respectfully, but firmly," to comply with the request, allering that, if any such grant or increased allowance were required, it should be made by the Queen herself,—not asked from the public purse.

GERMANY.

THE MORE THE MERRIER.

LONDON, NOV.7.—A Berlin correspondent reports that the Socialists ejected from Hamburg will probably go to the United States. Herr

FRANCE.

FICKERS.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—At a large meeting here today a resolution was adopted demanding the
suppression of the budget of the Ministry of
Worship and the separation of Church and State.

THE KURDS.

TEHERAN, Nov. 7.—Sheik Abdullah advanced against Urumiah with 8,000 troops, but was repulsed with great loss. The Kurds are now en-

camped eight miles from Urumiah. camped eight miles from Urumiah.

SHEEK ABDULLAR.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Teheran says: Wright, an American missionary, has arrived here with the English Consul. They left Mount Seir Mission Station, near Urumiah, the 28th uit, escorted by a Kurdish guard furnished by Sheik Abdullah. Whipple was the only American missionary remaining at Urumiah, but the Kurds refused to allow them to communicate with him. Other Americans remained at Mount Seir and were unmolested. Sheik Abdullah had crucified thirty Kurds for committing excesses. The Wheat Crop in the Northwest.

Milwaukes Wisconsin, Non. 6.

A gentleman of this city, who has been spending the past four weeks in Minnesota, Lowa, and Dakota, informs us that, after extensive observation, he has come to the conclusion that the wheat crop of Minnesota has been very largely overestimated. Of the 3,000,000 acres under cultivation, he does not thind that the average yield will be sny more than ten bushels per ucre. That would make a crop of 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 1,000,000 less than in 1879. The previous revised estimate had been 30,000,000 bushels of wheat as the product of Minnesota. Some of the exaggerated estimates which came from St. Pani in the early autumn were as high as 53,000,000 bushels of wheat. The wheat crop of the Northwest has always been, like many other thungs, far greater in the anticipation than in the realy.

Our informant further says that the snow-blizzard which struck Minnesota about the middle of October was not only as heavy a snow-storm as ever occurred in that State in midwinter, but that it very much injured the quality of the wheat. Barns are rare among the poorer class of farmers, and, therefore, a great deal of wheat was in the stack when the snow fell. That drifted into the middle of the stack and melted, and has produced a deal of soft wheat in the hands of those farmers who had expected No. 1 and 2 when they cut their grain.

THE POPE.

THE POPE.

SPEECH OX THE ALLEGED WHONGS DONE TO THE APOSTOLIC SEE.

Dispetch to London News.

Rome, Oct. 25.—The Pope has delivered a speech on the wrongs which he considers the Church and Sovereign Pontiff have suffered, and are still suffering at the hands of the It-lian Government, which has produced a profound sensation, for his words are as uncompromising as they are unexpected. Temperate and apparently conciliatory in form as have been the utterances hitherto made by Leo XIII., his veritable opinions and intentions have from the first been clear to all who were careful to understand them, and now at last he has declared in plain and unmistakable terms that no compromise, conciliation, or modus vivendi can ever be possible between the Vatican and the Quirinal unless the latter yields all that the former asks and holds to be its right. The occasion was the reception given by his Hollness yesterday to the civil employés some 600 in number, of the late Pontifical Government, who, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Italy, have since 1870 been pensioners of the Votican.

Replying to the address presented by them, the Pope commenced by expressing the consolation their presence gave him. In these times, when so few have the courage to fulfill their proper duties, the constancy of those before him was not only a good action, but a splendid example of the honor of which this age has great poed. He lamented those better days, when they, like faithful subjects, could each in his office render honorable service to their legitlmate Prince, who on his part was able to show his love and his satisfation for the services rendered. But now all that was changed. The designs of Providence, which had assigned to the Homan Pontiff a temporal dominion that he might enjoy a secure liberty, the true independence in the exercise of his supreme religious power, had been frustrated through the series of erimes which had been uccessfully consummated, to the injury of the Apostolic See, and through which the Pontiff

The Latest Thing in Dances.

New York World.

The latest thing in dances is called the "raquet," and is neither a waitz nor a polka, though the best parts of both are preserved. The massic strikes up with a crash, as though a new volcane had broken out, and the girl will cling tightly, as though frightened, if she understands the dance, and the young man will reassure her by a gentle pressure, if he understands the dance or knows anything at all. At the second crash they dodge, as though some one had thrown a blacksmith-shop at them, and they start in. They begin by imitating the struggle for life, representing a person who is drowning, but at each crash of the cymbals and bass drum they dodge and socot to can side, then dart back again, jam each other sideways, and then, as the crashes of music become more terrific and deafening, they try to drive each other through the fidor by main strength, get desperate, and claw, and tear, and pull, and all at once they go raving mad wish hydrophobia and delirium tremens, and gnash their teeth and rave and suffer the most terrible agony—and all is over. It is a short dance, as the design is amusement, and not murder. But short as it is, it is said to be very sweet.

From Starvation, at the Age of One From Starvation, at the Age of One
Hundred and Eleven Years.

ELEVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Sarah Dempsey, aged III years, probably the oldest woman in the State of New York, has just been found dead in bed in her hut on the Ulster Mountains, near here. She had died from starvation and weakness. Her house was found in a terrible condition. No food of any kind was in the house. The appearance of the corpse indicated that the old hady had, from lack of proper food, become unable to get out of her bed, and had laid there until she had died of starvation.

Mrs. Dempsey had lived in this hut, miles from any habitation, for many years. She had been solitary in her habits ever since she was abandoned by a young man with whom the had cloped when a girl. Beside the dead woman was found a piece of paper, on which was scrawled in penell: "My God! I am dying by inches from hunger. My money will be found"—and there it ended. our Apostolic authority is reverenced and re-spected in Rome. But the truth of this asser-tion may be easily known by slightly bending the cur and listening to the insults which in this same city are with imposity aimed at us, at re-ligion, and at the Catholic Church, of which, though unworthy, we are the head and supreme pastor. Only a few weeks have passed since beneath our very eyes they celebrated with

SISTER VERIONA

ttack of a Maniac on a Member of an Episcopal Sisterhood.

The Assault Made Near Stuyvesant Park, New York City.

Four Bullets Fired into Her Body-"Rea sons" for the Act

garb of her Order, she left the house and went to Seventh street and Avenue C, to a mission-school conducted there for the benefit of the Germans of the neighborhood. At the conclu-sion of her duties, she started to return to the house alone. She met with no unusual incident until, at a quarter before 11 o'clock, she had reached a point opposit No.237 East Seventeenth street, when she noticed two men standing on

bullets to take effect. Although so unprovoked and unexpected an attack, as this was enough to disconcert the bravest man, and, although she feit that she had been wounded. Sister Verena did not cry out or fall. She appeared to realize instinctively that she had been attacked by a madman, and that her

that

HEB ASSAILANT WAS NOT SATISFIED,
and that he was pursuing her, she said to two men
whom she saw: "Won't you please stop him?"
Her appeal went unanswered. The man with
the revolver followed her to the very gate of her the revolver followed her to the very gate of her house, and while, with the blood streaming from her wounds, she was striving to ring the bell and summon relief, he fired four more shots, two of which struck his victim. One of the builets struck the stone steps and was afterwards pick-ed up in a flattened condition, and the fourth struck the door of the house.

THE REPORTS OF THE SHOTS been heard within the bouse, d alarm and wonder, although at fi

Tasific, the Prime Minister, who is one of these friends, wishes to lead the country into comonic activity and thus divert if from the late absorbing and impassioned political controversies. He wishes also—and this is a noteworthy feature of the affair—to extricate it from the influence of the German banks of Vienna, whose control and sometimes hostility he experiences whenever a financial project is launched. He seeks, therefore, to create an establishment able to help him in becoming independent of these banks. He has naturally, therefore, thought of M. Bontoux, whose capacity he knows, who, as a Frenchman, likes nothing better than a conflict with German banks, and who is likely to attract to Vienna capital now earning a low interest and able to find a much better return in Austria. The shares of the new concern are said to be already subscribed, and will not even be issued, so that the only feature of public interest is the international one—viz.: the cooperation of French financiers in expanding the industry and commerce of Austria and in saving her from dependence on Austro-German finance. There will, of course, be a warm opposition to this unexpected and formidable rival, but this is a purely financial question, and I confine myself to pointing out the political aspect of the affair.

day turned over to the Auditor his annual supplemental roll, which amounts to about \$190,000,000. The Assessor states that since he turned over his rogular assessment roll in June last it has come to his knowledge that large amounts of personal property, especially stocks in corporations, were not given account of by the owners thereof. The new Constitution prescribes that such property shall be so assessed, and the Assessor, acting, as he says, underfigal advice, has incorporated such assessments in the supplemental roll, leaving it to the parties assessed to contest the matter in the courts if they wish. Reductions can only be made when a certificate has been presented to the Assessor previous to the assessment of the amount of their property. Annexed are some of the larger assessments: Leland Stanford. \$19.719,000 Charles Crocker. 19.171,000 Mrs. Mark Hopkins. 71,211,300 Central Pacific Railroad Company 15,120,000 J. U. Flood & Co. 10,600,600 J. W. Mackay 10,680,000 Nevada Bank 7,600,000 Bank of California. 6,900,000 William Sharon. 4,470,000 James G. Fair. 4,220,000 J. O. Flood. 3,531,000 P. Donahue. 3,220,000 N. Luming Sharon. 4,470,000 Angio-California Bank 2,277,000 Pacific Improvement Company 2,600,000 William Sharon. 4,500,000 J. G. Flood and J. V. Coleman, executors of estate of W. S. O'Brien 1,872,000 James Phelan 2,600,000 James Phelan 1,872,000 J. Seph and Donough and family 1,699,000 Seph and Donough and family 1,699,000 James M. McDouald. Southern Pacific Railroad Company 1,500,000 James M. McDouald. 1,500,000 James M. McDouald. 1,500,000 James M. McDouald. 1,500,000 James M. McDouald. 1,200,000 James M. McDouald. 1,200,000 James M. McDouald. 1,200,000 James M. McDouald. 1,200,000 Joseph MacDouough and family 1,699,000 James M. McDouald. 1,200,000 James M. McDouald. 1,

Two Hundred Years Old—The Recent Festival of the Theatre Francais.

Park Letter to Pall Moll Gastia.

The bleentenary fête at the Théatre Francais was at once splendid and very charming. The stage, proseenium, stairs, and green-room were bright with flowers and trophies, and the company the fine flower of Park. If the ladies who came had been bidden to a select Court ball they would not have dressed more elegantly. A veium was erected at the entrance, and a carpet laid down, as when the Queen used to go to the theatre in London, for ladies to tread on in descending from their carriages. Ushers wearing sliver chains, black silk stockings, and buckled shoes escorted them into the vestibule, where the manager swatted the great dramatists he had invited. Of these the greatest was Victor Hugo. Ordinary guests fell into line along the stairs to see the lions and lionesses proceeding to the boxes reserved for them. Those brilliant shot-tissues now the fashion went well with the diamonds which were crowded upon feminine heads and shoulders. Owing to the sensation caused by his Evreux toast, the arrival of the Duc de Chartres occasioned no small stir. He came with the Duc d'Aumalo, and sat in one of thosy dark boxes exiled "baignoires." Victor Hugo was in the character of a proud grandfather, and led in Jeanne and Georges. Mmc. Lockroy, her busband, and Paul Meurice were with him. Paul St. Victor, a bloude of ethereal appearance, albeit of strongly aquiline profile, on his arm. Rochefort's strange head was noticeable in the pit. His shock of curly hair is white as snow, but the black eyes burn as bright as ever. Chimenceau was with him, and later in the evening with M. Grévy, who, with his daughter, was in froht of the stage box. Gambetta was in his long grillée. The Ambassadors came in their cruers to do honor to Mollère. Dumas file, Sardou, and Augler, who were at home in the Theatre Francais, remained behind the scenes. Mme. Adam, in a toilet Directoire, held a court between the acts in her box. The brothers Daudet a

Pad Business.

"Have a blotting-pad, sir?" asked a peripatetic dealer, reaching out one of those absorbents.

"How do you fasten the thing on?" inquired Jones, after turning it over and over. "Fasten it on!" exclaimed the peddler: "what do you mean?" "What do I mean?" cried Jones, look-

GARFIELD.

What "Gath" Says About Him in a because, out of what we are thinks house. I can't go about explaining how I happen to have can't go about explaining how I happen to have the Washington," said Garfield; "but

cottage, quite worthy of a Western President; and Mentor, made comfortable during the sunmer, has had more callers than probably any house in Ohio ever had, and everybody has gone away gratified to see that the coming President was a gentleman, and not a mere tenant.

One of the qualities which have brought Garfield along has been his enthusiasm. A certial class of Americans in public life hate enthusiasts. They prefer commonplace people, or cynics. One reason Garfield never has been popular in Congress has been his sentry embrace of the novel or marvelous people and deax. He is a believer, an inquirer, and a novice, yet with good, costly common sense at bottom; and he is not given to idenometry anything, even when he has tested it and found it hollow. He simply turns away from it to be interested in something olse. Hench, his mind is as sound as his bod. The world has plenty of new occupations, and he takes it all with boylsk ploy, and beyond the present life his convictions are just as healthy of the good intentions of Nature and dod toward us all. He does not hate though he can be wounded, and then a monastery melancholy is seen in his face, till directly another invitation comes to go out and do something, and you see under this love of occupation this hapiteene and too little on his judgment; but it can be said of his judgment that it is not likely to waver from his honeset convictions, which would be a suited to the present life his owners, in freedom, in the presidency, it has been faithful out of Scriptural term. Thou has been faithful on the Scriptural term. Thou has been faithful on the

MURDERO

LOCAL

and drunken des police for the past locked up at the malicious mischief of M. Alexander, N

things, and I will make thee
These few things are a bein freedom. In overruling
all justice, in humanity, in
and in education. These
but they are the skeleton of
much surprised at his prodency for a single term as
use thinking about the secin interesting people. I to school most of the hey are perfect apples they were going to be a himself. He is one of o ever became President, present month will only also one of the few men esident and brought his flouse. Sne was 79 years e she heard of the defeat Maine last September, and at she may go through his

he Republican party with-ra respectable right to do all of politicians cannot his speaking with reproach. Grant, or of any other He has been equally faith-hiuself considerable criti-Hayes in Louisiana. It is a a man's moral character, ross with Garfield to hear d. People who think the

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

To Mong, a Chinese inundrymanj doing business in the basement of No. 187 North, Haisted street, was assaulted in his laundry at 7 o'clock yesterday morning by two unknown men, one of whom, after robbing him of a small amount of eash, shot him in the right groin, and now Yee Mong is a patient at the County Hospital, with the chances for recovery decededly alim. The police were early upon the scene, and the wounded Chinaman was conveyed to the hospital at once, after Dr. Newman, who made a hasty examination of the wound, pronounced it very dangerous, and one likely to prove fatal. The Chinaman had been only a year in fatal. The Chinaman had been only a year in fatal. The Chinaman had been only a year in the country, and it was impossible to get affything intelligible out of him concerning the arthing at No. 182 North Haisted street, Kling, living at No. 182 North Haisted street, Nillag, and the street, Nillag, living at No. 182 North Haisted street, Nillag, living at N

LOCAL CRIME.

Murderous Assault on an Inoffen-

A Young Man Shoots His Prospec

sive Chinaman.

Stepfather-Minor Matters.

worked hard upon the case, but have found nothing thus far.

At last accounts Yee Wong was resting comfortably and steeping under the influence of drugs. When awake he is conscious, and appears to suffer but little from his wound. The physicians say that time alone will decide his fate. The wound is, of course, a dangerous one, but it is quite possible that the intestines were not perforated to any extent and that the wound is not so serious as it looks.

Yee Wong's business was at once taken charge of by his countrymen and will be conducted for his benefit. Through Attorney Robinson the Chinese intend offering a reward of \$500 for the arrest of Yee Wong's assailant. They are all greatly excited over the affair.

A SHOOTING SCRAPE. harles A. F. Meck, a young man doing busi-s as a barber at No. 118 Van Buren street, is ness as a barber at No. 118 Van Buren street, is locked up at the Armory for attempting to discipline his intended stepfather in target practice,—that is, he fired two bullets as nearly as he possibly could to the centre of his head. The revolver was of the smallest size, and so necessarily were the bullets, and to this accident his victim, Adam Courad, owes his life. Meck's mother keeps a saloon and boarding-house at No. 200 Van Buren street, and Courad, who has been in he employ for some time as a bartender, is reported to be engaged to her. Mrs. Meck has nothing to

has been in her employ for some time as a burtender, is reported to be engaged to her. Mrs. Meck has nothing to say on the subject, but her son does not deny the report. The two men have been on good the report. The two men have been on good arms always and yesterday went out riding to the report. The two men have been on good the report. Time. Bar. Ther. Bu Wind. Vel B's. Wester to the report of the report. Time. Bar. Ther. Bu Wind. Vel B's. Wester to the report of the rep the report. The two men have been on good terms always, and yesterday went out riding with a horse and buggy belonging to Mrs. Meck. A number of places were visited, and both men got tolerably full by the time they returned home. Courad was in favor of putting up the rig, but Meck insisted upon making some other visits. Detectives Wiley and Elliott saw them driving north on Clark street, near Van Buren, at 8:15 in the evening. They were quarreling about the borse and buggy, and after anyre and loud words Meck drew a revolver, and, placing it close to Conrad's head, fired three abots in rapid succession. The detectives were upon him an instant later, as was also Officer Gus Swanson, and in the scuffle to get at both men to prevent further injury the buggy was upset. Conrad was bleeding from the wounds about the head, and was taken to the Arnory. Dr. Stitt, who attended him there, succeeded in extracting one of the builets, but would not probe for the other until daylight. Two of the builets had entered back of the right ear, but, as they were smail such had but little momentum, he did not consider the wounds serious. Conrad, moreover, was so drunk that his true condition could not even be guessed at. Thence he was taken to Mrs. Meck's house, where he boards.

Young Meck has a very bad reputation for fighting and using fire-arms, and he has several times been under arrest for attempts at murder. Not long ago be perforated "Kid" Murphy in one of his drunken humors, and narrowly oscaped killing him.

VANDALISM.

Early last evening some young thieves smashed a large plate-glass window in the hat and fur store of Lewis Sinsabaugh & Co., No. 198

Madison street. At 10 o'clock in the morning a plate-glass window in the store-front of S. M.

Rothschild, dry-goods dealer at No. 158 State street, was smashed in by the same gang. Watchman James Foley, who was in the vicinity, pursued the vandals and fired one shot at them. Subsequently Watchman Kennedy of the same force found two bolts of slik, which had evidently been stolen from the store, lying in an alley through which the thieves escaped. He also found conveniently near the silk Tim Burns, a newsboy, whose parents live at No. 139 Desplaines street, and as Timothy is an old offender he was lodged at the Armory by Capt. Foley. VANDALISM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reinhold Anderson came to town yesterday from South Chicago, and got locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station upon a charge of lartony and burglary, preferred by Gustave Winkfau, proprietor of a shoe-store at La Grange. Some two weeks ago the shop was entered by burglars, who got away with about \$40 worth of roods. Anderson was suspected for various reasons, and Winkrau claims to have proof of his crime.

his crime.

James O'Brien, a North Division sneak thief

James O'Brien, a North Division sneak thief and drunken desperado, well known to the police for the past fifteen years, was yesterday locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station for malicious mischief. He entered the restaurant of M. Alexander, No. 14 North Clark street, and ordered a meal, but when the proprietor asked him for the price he refused to pay, and began massing the crockery. In a few short momenta he had demolished a considerable quantity of goods, and had nearly fired the place by apsetting the stove.

Hugh W. Collins, an insane man locked up at the thicago Avenue Station, and Stationkeeper Arthur Oyen had a desperate steugie last night in the corridors of the lock-up. Collins was in the navy during the War, and, while in his cell, he imagined himself on board ship fighting his battles over again. Oyen, in order to give him some little delicacies and comforts, opened the door of his cell, and was at once set upon by the madman, who struck out at him viciously and strugked to get a larre poker which lay beneath the stove. Oyen was to him a Rebel who deserved death. The noise of the scuffle was heard up-stairs, and assistance was rendered the testical contents of the scuffle was heard up-stairs, and assistance was rendered the testical contents.

The police patrol in the West Twelfth Street District were kept busy yesterday attending to saloon and street brawls in all portions of the district. Only one of these was at all serious. In a saloon near the corner of Canalport avenue and Union street three ruflians named John King, James Fianigan, and Henry Eberhardt, all of whom were more of less under the influence of liquor, raised a row with the preprietor and several other immites of the place. They evidently, intended to clean out the place, as a gang did with a neighboring saloon on election-night. King drew a large dagger, which he used in the fight, but so far as could be ascertained no one was seriously injured by lim, owing to his complete intexication. The policement traveling the post summoned the pairol by telephone, and the bioody row was saided by locking the quarrelsome trio up at the

action. August Ahrens of No. 638 Union street of those assaulted in the salcon, promise o appear arainst them, and it is thought several, others who were badly injured will also near companies.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

SHOT BY A MANIAC.

New York, Nov. 7.—Sister Gertrude Verena, of the St.John Baptist Home, a charitable institution of the Protestant Episcopal Church of East Seventeenth street, was shot and seriously wounded to-day by Thomas Stanton, an insane man. She had been to visit a poor family, and was about entering the Home on her return, when Stanton, who had been noticed hanging about the place, approached and fired at her several times. Sister Gertrude was wounded twice in the right thigh, once in the ankle, and once in the left hand. She fell unconscious into the arms of other Sisters just as they opened the door, and but for their timely appearance Stanton would probably have killer her on the spot. The physician who dressed her wounds pronounced them serious, but not necessarily fatal. She said the man was a total stranger to her. Stanton, when arrested, said he had been bewitched by some one, and thought Sister Gertrude was the person who had bewitched him, but said he did not know her. SHOT BY A MANIAC.

LOVE "LARFS."

LOVE "LARFS."

A story Often Told, but Always New Enough to Read—An Elopement and a Bridal Tour All Bone Up in One Trip.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago ribuna.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—A Chicago elopement has made a small sensation here. The story, as told by those who claim to know the details, is this: A young man named Arthur P., whose father is cashler of a financial institution in Chicago, became enamored of Elia S., daughter of a wealthy farmer, who is a resident of Cook County. The young woman recently inherited considerable property. The father of this girl opposed the marriage. An elopement was planned for election—day. The father was a judge of election, and, while absent attending to his duties, the young people met in Chicago, were united, and escaped. The license had been obtained the preceding day, and they were married by an Episcopal minister. They left Chicago on a morning train, Tuesday. When Mr. S. returned to his home, Tuesday night, he was informed of the flight of his daughter. He started toward Chicago, running, thinking that he would, by ald of the police, overtake thom. The runnways were not to be found. By secident he learned that they had started East, but he did not know to what city they intended to go. He telegraphed to a gentleman in the customs division of the Treasury Department, his brother-in-law, to look out for them. The telegram reached here Wedneeday noon, and, since then, he has received every incoming Western train in hopes of meeting the couple and preventing the marriage, as he was requested to do, "at any expense." The "happy pair" reached here yesterday morning, and were met by the Treasury genter. He recognized the young lady by a photograph, and, without any introduction, demanded of the young gentleman where he was taking the young lady, giving her name. He also stated who he was, and showed the tolegram from the young lady, siving her mane. He also stated who he was, and showed the tolegram from the young lady, giving her name. He also stated who he was, and

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 8-1 a. m.—Indications
—For the Onio Valley and Tennessee, clear or
partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from
southweat to southeast, higher temperature, and
generally lower barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, cloudy or partly
cloudy weather, westerly, backing to warmer
southerly winds, and stationary or lower barometer.

meter.

For the Upper Lake region, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, possible occasional light rain, southwest to southeast winds, higher temperature, and generally lower barometer.

For the Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to warmer southerly winds, stationary or lower barometer.

10:18 p. m.   29.	95 40 92 30 90 40	13 Co	S T	IC	lear. lear. loudy. loudy.
Maximum, 4		L OBS	BRYATIONS.	10:13	p. m.
Stations.	2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18. p. m.	Wind.	Rn	Wth
Albany	b8	41	W., fresh		Cl'dy.
Alpena Boise City			W., fresh N., gentle	.07	Clear.
Breckinridge.		46 34 36	S., gentle W., brisk		Cl'dy.
Buffalo		36	IN fromb	\$ 10.00 A	Market.
Chevenne	. 47	6	W., brisk		Crdy.
Chicago	. 40	40	W., brisk S., gentle S., gentle		Cl'dy.
Cincinnati		43 33	S W fresh	****	Clear.
Davenport	. 49	44	W., fresh	****	Vair.
Denver	. 51	46	S. W., fresh W., fresh S. W., gentle.		Cl'dy.
Des Moines Détroit	: 43	30	N. W., gende. S. W., gentle. S. W., fight	****	Clear.
Dodge City	. 55	45	8. W., tight		Cl'dy.
Dubuque	: #	35	8. W., light	****	*******
Dulutà Erie		36	S. W., fresh	****	Clear.
Escanaba	. 39	32	S. W., fresh.		Clear.
Fort Garry		30	8. W., fresh. 8. W., fresh. 8. E., light 8. E., fresh		Cl'dy.
Fort Gibson Grand Haven.	-	61	S. M. fresh		Crdy.
Indianapolis	. 46	41	S. M., fresh S., gentle		Clear.
Keokuk	- 54	46	W., genue		Fair.
Leavenworth.	. 65 . 50	41	Calm		Clear.
Louisville	- 50	44	Calm B., fresh	7.0	Clear.
Madison Marquette		34		12520	يحك والانتقال الدائية
Memphis	. 61	4	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Milwaukee	. 41	30	Calm. S. E., fresh S., gentle	.01	Cl'dy.
Nashville New Orleans	50	43	N. E., light. N. E., light. W., brisk. N. W., fresh. W., brisk. N. W., light.		Clear.
North Platte.	. 54	38	W., brisk		Clear.
Omaha	. 45	39	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Oswego Ploche		40	W brisk	****	Cl'dy.
Pitusburg		37	S. W., fresh.	****	Clear.
Port Huron	. 04	28	S. W., fresh S. W., fresh W., brisk		Clear.
Rochester	. 30	57	W., brisk	****	Cl'dy.
Salt Lake City.		37 28 57 52 49 38 59	S. E., gentle.		Cl'dy.
Sandusky	. 39	38	8., fresh		Cl'dy.
San Francisco.	- 68	50	S. W., fresh		Clear.
Shreyeport Spreaded St. Louis	. 50 . 58	45	S. gentle. S. E. gentle. S. fresh. S. W., fresh. Calm. S. fresh. S. fresh. Caim.	:25	Pair.
t. Douis	. 55	46 35	8., fresh		Clear.
St. Paul	. 30	35	Calm		Cl'dy.

OCEAN STEAMERS.
PHILADELPRIA, Pa., Nov. 7.—Arrived, the Obio

from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Arrived, the steamships
England and City of Richmond, from Liverpool;
Scheidam, from Rotterdam; Rhimindda, from
Cardiff; Vandalia, from Hamburg.

Bosron, Mass., Nov. 7.—Arrived, the Mara-BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—Arrived, the Marathon, from Liverpool.

HAMBURG, Nov. 7.—Arrived, the Herder, from New York.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The steamships Adriatic and Lessing, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Arrived, the Arizona, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Arrived—City of Berlin, from New York.

COMPLIMENTARY. COMPLIMENTARY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 6.—I am too busy to write more than to say that the Republicans of Wisconsin, whether they know it or not, are under a load of obligations to the great CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Its enterprise, its earnestness, its industry, and ability have been wonderful during the campaign commencing with the Chicago Convention. In this I know that I but express the sentiments of all our leading tion hereabouts. Long may The TRIBUNE wave,—but never waver. Truly yours,

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
PITTSFIELD, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Hon. R. M. At-

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

The 1880 Beturns for the United King-

The 1880 Returns for the United Kingdom.

London Times, Oct. 25.

The fagricultural returns for Great Britain for 1880, with abstract returns for the United Kingdom, were issued yesterday from the Statistical and Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, signed by Mr. R. Giffen. We take from this valuable report the following particulars:

"The total quantity of land returned in 1880 as under all kinds of crops, bare fallow, and grass, amounted, for Great Britain, to £2,102,000 acres. For Ireland the returns obtained by the Registrar-General show a total of 15,558,000 acres, and for the Isle of Man and Channel Islands the totals are respectively 97,000 acres and 30,000 acres. Thus for the whole of the United Kingdom the cultivated area was in 1880, 47,587,000 acres, exclusive of heath and mountain pastureland and of wood and plantations.

"In Great Britain the area returned as under cultivation has increased by 128,000 acres, or a greater area than the whole of Devenshire. Of this increase about two-thirds, or 1,187,000 acres, were in England, 220,000 acres were in Wales, and 287,000 acres in Scotland.

"The area under wheat in 1880 was 2,900,000 acres, or 19,000 acres more than in the previous year. The wheat area of 1879 was, however, the lowest on record since the returns were first obtained in 1867, and the

ever, the lowest on record since the re-turns were first obtained in 1867, and the

doubt that the tendency to lay down arable land to grass has been marked for some years, although the increase of nearly 2,500,000 acres in permanent grass since 1870 may not be entirely due to the conversion of arable land and the inclosure of hill and waste land.

"Orchards in Great Britain again show a satisfactory increase, their acreage being this year returned as 180,000 acres, against 175,000 in 1879 and 165,000 in 1878. Market gardens have also increased from \$1,000 acres to 44,000 acres, and the collectors report both with regard to orchard and market gardens that there is a growing demand for fruit and vegetables, especially in the neighborhood of towns. The uncertainty of the climate for fruit-growing must always, however, tend to restrict the extension of truit plantations, except in naturally favored districts. icts.
"A special return of the acreage of woods
and piantations has been obtained this year, the
ast returns of this nature having been made in

1872. Since that date the acreage appears to have increased from 2,187,000 acres to 2,400,000 acres, or nearly 19 per cent.

"Turning now to the various kinds of live stock, there appears to be a slight decline in agricultural horses, caused, it is stated, by the number of unlet farms, and also a decrease in brood mares and young horses, for which the demand has not been so great recently. Moreover, the stock of horses had increased up to last year, when the numbers were larger than in any yoar since 1870. The imports of horses from abroad were 28,000 in 1878, 15,000 in 1878, and only 6,500 in the first eight monts of the present year. As regards horned cattle, milch ows have decreased less than 1 per cent, but other cattle show an increuse of nearly 2 per cent, so that the total number of horned cattle in Great Britain is this year 5,912,000, as compared with 5,856,000 in 1879. Sheep in the country has suffered an important decline of nearly a million, chiefly owing, the collectors state, to the losses by disease, and iambs have also decreased more than half a million, partly, it is stated, from the weak condition of the ewes. The stock of sheep and lambs is now only 25,619,000,—which appears to be a very insufficient number considering the additional permanent pustures of late years. It may be remarked that these great losses in sheep and lambs have occurred only in England and Wales, showing a small increase in sheep and a considerable one in lambs, while the northern border counties of England have also escaped in great measure. Pire have further decreased by 91,000 since 1879, and by 483,000 since 1878, the competition of American bacon being stated to make ply-keeping less profitable than formerly, while, as before mentioned, the sanitary regulations in populous places tend also to diminish their numbers.

"Turning now to the figures of the crops and live stock in Ireland, we find that the-changes

inumbers.

"Turning now to the figures of the crops and five stock in Ireland, we find that the changes are of much the same nature as those in the returns for Great Britain. The cultivated area is allightly larger than in the last two years, being are of much the same nature as those in the returns for Great Britain. The cultivated area is slightly larger than in the last two years, being this year 15,358,000 acres as against 15,358,000 acres in 1878. It is true that before 1877 the cultivated area averaged 490,000 acres more than these figures, but the apparent decline was caused by a separate heading being made in the return of 1877 for 'barren mountain land,' some of which had often in previous years been included under the head of 'grass,' in consequence of having some live stock on it when the returns were collected. As regards corn crops in Ireland, there is little change to notice from 1879, the increase in the acrease of oats counterbalancing the decrease in wheat and barley. There has, however, been a considerable decline in the area of corn crops since 1870, when they covered 2,173,000 acres, as compared with 1,68,-000 at the present time. Coming to green crops, we notice a further general decline in the acreage of almost all the crops. Potatoes were planted in 821,000 acres, against 843,000 in 1879 and 1,044,000 acres in 1870. Tufnips occupied 308,000 acres, against 315,000 acres, against 843,000 in 1879 and 1,044,000 acres in 1870. Tufnips occupied 308,000 acres, against 315,000 acres, or 24 per per cent more than in 1879. Rotation grasses show a small decline and permanent grasses an increase,—the area now amounting to 10,261,000 acres.

"As regards live stock, we find a decrease in

increase,—the area now amounting to 10,261,000 acres.

"As regards live stock, we find a decrease in every description from 1878, but as regards horses and cattle the numbers are still fully equal to those of ten years ago. In sheep, however, the decrease of nearly 500,000 from last year's leaves the number little over 3,500,000; and pigs, too, are less by 20 per cent, there being now only 849,000, against 1,072,000 in 1859 and 1,459,000 fn 1870."

With regard to the size of holdings, the report says: With regard to the size of noidings, the report says:
"On comparing the principal results with the figures yf 1875, when the last return of this kind was obtained, the proportionate acreage of the large and small holdings seems to have undergone little change. Thus, for great Britain the area held in occupations of 50 acres and under is still 15 per cent of the total, that between 50 and 100 acres also 15 per cent, between 100 and 300, 45 per cent; from 300 to 500, 15 per cent;

"In Sociand, however, the housever is rather to the control of the The control that the proteins are all the control that we become with a control that we be control that we become with a contr

the farm house we had passed. There we remained all night, and slept together in the same bed. That night he might have taken my watch and money and escaped, but he did not do it. He had made up his mind to murder me. Next morning we went to Sullivan not do it. He had made up his mind to murder me. Next morning we went to Sullivan and boarded the train for Shelburne, with the intention of going to his home from there. I did not care for the money he owed me, but I had plenty of time, and concluded I would see him safely home—he might have another fit on the way. We went out of Shelburne on foot, and when we got into the country I thought he looked a little bewildered for a man im his own neighborhood; but I had no suspicion. He borrowed my pocket-knife to cut a walking-stick, and I sat down on a stump to wait for him. At that moment it flashed through my mind that he was CUTTING THAT CLUB TO KILL ME WITH,

CUTTING THAT CLUB TO KILL ME WITH, but it was a mere momentary thought, and passed away lazily, as you know premonitions and suggestions will. Well, we started off again along the road, and passed a fork, taking the smaller road. There was a farmhouse half a mile in our rear, but it was out of sight, and the road was lonely and desolate. Miller was whittling his stick, and dropped a little behind me. Suddenly I felt a terrible shock in the head, fire flashed before my eyes; and, reeling, I feel to the ground. Miller had struck me over the back of the head, here," and the old gentleman bared his head to show the place. "I fell." he continued, "but I did not become unconscious. Miller fell upon me then, and struck me several blows over the head, breaking the skull in four places. My eyes were closed, and in that moment I felt that life depended upon my pretending to be dead. I lay still as a log, and felt him pressing upon my forehead here, just between the eyes. I thought he was merely feeting my head, for I experienced no pain, but afterward it was discovered that he had taken my knife and

DRIVEN THE BLADE INTO THE SKULL
there twice. As he rose up I unclosed my
eyelids a little and saw him drawing up tho
knife again, and divined that he was going to
drive it into my breast. I had him then, because I knew the blade was short, and my
chest, as you see, is deep. I didn't think the
blade would go to the vitals, and so I made
up my mind to trust to my chest and the
short blade. He struck me five fearful blows,
just over the heart, and thought he had finished me. I 'possumed' and let him think
so. He went through my pockets, took my
watch and silver neck-chain, my pocketbook
and money, and transferred them to himself.
Then he took hold of my feet, got between
my legs like a horse between the shafts and
dragged me from the road off into some furzebushes fifty yards away. There he left me
for dead, and made off.
"As soon as he was gone I began to examine myself, discovered all the wounds, and
began to think.

I WOULD BLEED TO DEATH.
I did not want to die out in the brush, and I

loud, however, that the driver
COULD, NOT MEAR MY VOICE
above the noise, and I was in despair. The
wagon stopped at the farm-house and soon
came back, taking my fork of the road this
time. I shouted as loud as I could, and the
man heard me. I told him I had been nearly
murdered, and begged him to help me. He
said he would be back in five minutes, and
went to the farms-house and sent the farmer
and his wife to me. They had seen Miller
and myself pass, and Miller, after leaving me
for dead, had stopped there for water and

horrible wrench, breaking his neck instantly. When the body hung twirling slowly the man looked as natural as life. His cold, calm eyes were open as if in life, and he swung around, looking at the crowd as he turned. None of them had ever seen a,man hung before, and they thought he was alive and would slowly strangle to death. They averted their eyes, and finally the leader suggested that they had better 'settle him with lead.' Finally, they sent for anold ex-Sheriff, who lived near by, and who had once executed a man, and he came and pronounced the victim dead. He was cut down and buried under the tree, and under the tree, and NOBODY EVER KNEW WHO HE WAS

nobody ever knew who he was or where he came from. He died with his lips sealed."

"Have you ever seen any of the mob since, Mr. Gregory?" asked one of his listeners.

"Yes, and they said they could see that man swinging around and looking at them to this day, when they thought of it."

Mr. Gregory recovered slowly, and after a terrible struggle with death. He sometimes feels the effects of his wounds now. When his direction fails his brain gets as drunk as if it was affected with alcohol.

"Before that time," he said, "I had awful sick headaches, but I haven't had one since. So, young man," he continued jocularly to one of his listeners, "if you want to get a headache cured get your head pounded up by somebody."

THE RAILROAD WAR AT KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna-KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov.-7.—To-day the Wa-bash Company began selling tickets for \$8 to Chicago, those figures being a cut of \$1 from Saturday's rates. A number of tickets were disposed of, and at 3 o'clock the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, met the \$8 rate and amounced that they will continue to do so. The Wabash Island & Pacinc met the 35 rate and anounced that they will continue to do so. The Wabash still advertises "a dollar less rate than any other line," but have not soid any tickets to Chicago to-day at less than \$8. It is thought the rate will go lower on Monday than at any time during the war, unless the General Managers and passenger men put a stop to the foolishness at Chicago.

WRESTLERS.

Privisuag, Pa., Nov. I.—Nowell, McMabon, and other prominent sporting men here claim that W. J. Farrell, matched to wrestic McMahon at the Lyceum on the 13th for the championship belt and \$1,000, is the veritable W. J. Farrell of San Francisco, and not a bogus one, as stated in a San Francisco dispatch. They claim a man named Jenkins is personating Farrell, and has started this story to injure him.

and money, and transferred them to himself.
Then he took hold of my feet, got between my legs like a horse between the shafts and dragged me from the road off into some furze bushes fifty yards away. There he left me for dead, and made off.

"As soon as he was gone I began to examine myself, discovered all the wounds, and began to whink.

I WOULD BLEED TO DEATH.

I did not want to die out in the brush, and I tried to crawl toward the house, but I could only make a few feet and was exhausted. Then I began to kope a wagon would come by, and then concluded to try my voice and see if I could make myself heard. I tried it by praying.

"Oh, Lord? I prayed, 'send a wagon see if I could make myself heard. I tried it by praying.

"Oh, Lord? I prayed, 'send a wagon along?"

"I found my voice was pretty strong, and I prayed again—

"Oh, Lord! send a wagon should come I might not hear it, as I was deaf; so I prayed again—

"Oh, Lord! send a rattling wagon. I don't know whether the prayer was heard or not, but in a few minutes a loud-rattling wagon came down the other fork of the road, and I cried out for help. It rattled so loud, however, that the diver could hear a rattling wagon came down the other fork of the road, and I cried out for help. It rattled so loud, however, that the diver could hear a rattling wagon. The wagon stonned at the farm-houses and soon of the search and the wagon stonned at the farm-house and soon of the wagon stonned at the farm-house and soon of the search and the wagon stonned at the farm-house and soon of the search and it was in Booth's Theaties and ill was in the tould some of eight orchestra chairs. Fresently eight other claimants of the same acts came along. There was a comparison of tickets, and it was found that the party in possession held tickets for the mattee of the proceding Wednesday. Explanation was followed and thought uspeakable things. Said the garrison: "Tell you what I'll do; give me to the could hear a rattling wagon. I don't know whether the prayer was heard or not, but in a

Virginia's Sympathy with the North.

Nirginia occupies a peculiar position. She is in the very middle of the country, and geographically should be its commercial, industrial, and political centre; but she is divided between a question of sentiment and self-interest. While all her interests, conmercial, financial, and industrial, are with the North, yet she is bound to the South by a bond of sympathy and seutiment which it is difficult to overcome, and that is just what makes the

Billions Disorders, Liver Companies, of the seas, Dyspepsia, etc., are speedily removed by I layne's Sanative Pills. Forty years' use by severed them superior to all other remedies for cure of the various diseases for which there recommended. In their action they are meand certain, and may be taken at any time will put risk from exposure.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERA-ous patrons throughout the city, we have estab-lished litrach Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 officek p. m. J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 13 Twenty-second-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-\$1, corner Lincoln. H. F. KRAPT, Druggist, 541 West Madison-st., cor-ner Paulins. AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 183 North Halated, corner indiana-st.

corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEERE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot. 65 E. Division-st PERSONAL. PERSONAL. 650 REWARD FOR THE ARREST and conviction of the men who robbed and shot Ye Mon, the Chinaman, on Halsted-st., near Milwan-kee-av., about 7 o'clock Sunday morning. For information apply to W. O. ROBINSON, Room 68 Major Block.

L OST—CAMEO PIN, "QUEEN ELIZABETH gold mounting, set with nearls; 30 reward. El WARD SPRING, Box 30), Waukegan, III. CITY REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE-BY MATSON HILD, & WASHING MOR SALE-BY MATSON HILD, 39 WASHING-Lion-si.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Cetagon front, near Eighteonth-si., handsomely inisced.
INDIANA-AV.—Stone-front house and Jix175 feet, near Twenty-sixth-si.
INDIANA-AV.—Octagon front brick house, near WABASH-AV.—Standard from the house, near Thir-ty-fourth-si. (undimed): will be sinished to suit purchaser. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.
WABASH-AV.—House and Z feet, near Twentieth.
WABASH-AV.—House and S feet, near Eighteenth.

down, balance one year. Stocklike perfect, bargain.

#2.20—15 acre farm two miles miles south of Chicago, all underin Gilman, elabors; lasting water, and as goode: good hot disthere illinois.

Room E. BOYD.

TO RENT-LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED toom for two gentlemen; grate fire, bath, etc.; private family. 22 lilinois-st., hear Dear

"Miscellancous.
O RENT-FRONT BASEMENT, SUITABLE,
a physician's office or four young men. as

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHEA etc., as one-half brokers' raises. D. LAUNDHE, Rooms's andé. I. M. Rundoirb-st. Estabolished 1854.

A py AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE. A piamos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities; lowest rates. Is Dearborn-st., Room II.

A yy AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND piamos without removal. 151 Randoirb-st., Room 4.

Cash Fald For Old Gold AND SILVER—
Loan to the control of the c Hished 1963.

Highest Price Paid for State Savings and Fidelity Sank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IMA HOLMES, General Broker, St Washington-St.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE ETC., WITHout removal. G. PARRY, 161 West Monroe-st. TO LOAN—AT 6 PER CENT—SUMS OF 4ABS AND Upwards upon first-class improved business and residence property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 32 Portland Hicks. WANTED-O'RRIEN COUNTY IOWA, REPU-diated and defaulting bonds. Address V 21.

North Side.

North Side.

North CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Board with room, \$2,500 ft per week; day boarders wanted.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sta., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room per day, \$4.50 to \$12. Also rooms rented without board.

CT. LAWRENCE HUTEL—15 BROMS, \$18 AND \$18 Clark-st. You needn't pay high hotel prices when \$6 and \$5 cents gets first-class rooms here.

WINDSOR HOUSE, ITS STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—\$1.50 per day; \$1 to \$5 per week; day board \$4.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. HUNDREDS OF HUNDREDS OF PIANOS, ORGANS, ORGANS, PIANOS, STORY & CAMPS,
STORY & CAMPS,
STORY & CAMPS,
188 STATE-ST. AND 100 STATE-ST.

PARTNERS WANTED. ARTNER WANTED-PARTNER AND ASSIST-ant wanted, strictly temperate and reliable, in a st-class moral entertainment in churches and halls; OFFICE FURNITURE.

Bookkeepers, Clerke, &c.
WANTED-ONE OR TWO EXPENSIONS
YOUNG men to go to a Western city
keeper and bull-clerk in a wholesale groom
Qw. Tribune office.
WANTED-A DRUG CDERK, ONE WE
head German. Apply to C. W. GRARM
nor Halated and Twolfth-sta.

WANTED-LOO LABORERS FOR LEVER W

WANTED—AN EFFICIENT TIMENA has had experience in keeping a men. Address, with reference, U.S. WANTED-JAN, L. BY A LAI

WANTED-IMMEDIATRLY, 1,000 MEN AN teams on the Wabash extension of the M WANTED-IMMEDIA

toams on the Wabsh extension of the

N. in Decatur County, lowa. Apply to TIM

Van Wert. Decatur County, lowa. JAS. V

MSIRS, contractor, Keokok, lowa.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN THOROUGH

quainted with the West Side to take

horse and deliver groceries. Apply at 69 W. WANTED-STEADY SINGLE MAN TO W

WANTED-PENALE HELP. WANTED-BY A FAMILY IN LAKE VIEW A competent German girl as cook; ward, Mr no washing. Addreas, with references, Box d. Wright's Grove, Chicago.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HANTED-A HOUSEWORK at 318 West Jackson-st.

WANTED SMEDIATELY, A GIRL FOR Employment Agencies.

WANTED-GOOD GERMAN AND SCAND
vian girls for private families, botels, and b
ing-houses as G. DUSKE's affice, its attivant

Ing-houses at G. DUNKE'S affice, 166 Milwanks av.

Miscora Records.

WANTED—LADIESTO PURCHASE THE OREAT soil-fitting system of dress-cutting. Instructions free. Agents make 360 per week. Apprentises made perfect dressmakers for & Call at 150 Waltings made perfect dressmakers for & Call at 150 Waltings made perfect dressmakers for & Call at 150 Waltings.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WRITING GOOD besiness-hand for a few days office work. References required. Room in No. @ Bearborn-st.

WANTED—A YERY RELIABLE MAN AS storekeeper; steady employment, at Southern Hotel, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A FEW MORE ACTIVE, SELF-reliable works and Theory-second-st.

WANTED—A FEW MORE ACTIVE, SELF-reliable works, This is a self-reliable work. The perfect of woman, by Sanah Hackett Stevenson, M. D. Goodpay. CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., 165 Dearborn-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE,

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOK—
Resper, cashier, or collector. Unquestionable references. Address P 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN (swede) of soven years' experience in a clothing-house or gents' furnishing goods. Apply to F W. M. East Indiana-st. SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHI.
Competent cutter and tailor. Would take a good purtnership, city or country. Loss his situation for voting the Republicant ticket. Address CHAS. HICK.

Coachimen, Toumsters, &c.

Circuation Wanted—By A MAN TO DO

Cohores, care for horses, etc., with a Christian fam-ATTUATIONS WANTED-PENALE.

Situations WANTED-BY 2 SWEDISH GIR One as cook, and the other to do chamber we call Monday at 220 Butterfield-st. Nurses.

WANTED-A SMALL GIRL DURING DAYTING IN MIS. MILLER.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH WOMAN to clean new houses or to wash in American families. Please sund postal-card or call at 161 Bremerst, (Milton-sv.). SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY, TO do writing at home or in an office. Address R I Tribune office. HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE DA

ALL THE LADIR ND GENTLEMEN WHO Awish to sell cast of hing, carcets, and bedding can got an offer from 1. HERCHEL, 50 State-6. I will pay 25 per cent met the any other desier in the city. Remember the 0mb, 46 State-6. AL, CASH PAID he NAT-OFF CLOTHING. A Gresses, carpets, etc. 1 NaT-OFF CLOTHING. J. Gelder. J. GELDER, 12 te-16. A GOOD PHICE PAIL FR CAST-6FF CLOT ing at I. GELDER'S This past of told So. S. Orders by mail promptly at smed to. Established

BUSINESS CARDS.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

AGO TRIBUNE has established

AMUSEMENTS.

Haveriy's Theatre-reet, corner of Monroe. y Brothers. "Around

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1880.

one the illuminated devices borne in orchlight procession at Racine, Wis., Sat-night was a transparency with this flat-motto: "Wisconsin thanks the great go Tribuna." An exceedingly pleasant ition, for which The Tribune renders, sknowledgment to its neighbors up the

marine dispatches this morning tell disastrous effects of a furious storm revalled Saturday night and yesterday es Erie, Ontario, and Huron, causing apparecks and inflicting severe damages is and cargoes. No loss of life, however, reported.

THERE is little doubt as to the aspirations
Gov. Foster, of Onio. He has no desire for a
ace in President Gardeid's Cabinet, but he
ses want to succeed the President-elect as
nited States Senator. The announcement is
ade with authority, and "that settles it" so

The newspaper correspondents of Europe still continue to aver that the Czar was lately married to the Princess Dolgorouki, and that he has declared the first of their children, of whom there are several, sixth in the order of succession to the throne. It is understood, sithough strenuously chiled by the Russian officials, that the Czar desires to live in the South of France, all prements of the climate have charmed

where allurements of the climate have charmed him more than the spiendors of autocratic power or the monotony of Nihilistic demonstrations.

The showing made by the Republicans in Virginia last Tuesday was something remarkable. With an adverse majority of about 60,000 to contend against they came out of the canvass but 12,000 behind the Democrats, and but for the Republican votes cast for the Readjuster ticket would have carried the State for Garfield. As it was they elected two Congressmen where before they had but one, besides two Readjusters who are expected to vote with the Republicans. Bourbon soliaity in Virginia was very badiy shaken up.

COUNT TAAFFE (In this sense Taaffe is not a Weishman) has made a concession to a financial syndicate headed by a Frenchman, whereby the Empire of Austro-Hungary is to do sil its banking business through the syndicate, such as Secretary Sherman has done through his own, and the Frenchman, in return, is to attract to Vienna large capitals which would otherwise, and which have heretofore, gone to Bertin for investment, much to the cuvy and embarrassment of the ancient dynasty of the Danube.

THE Chicago Socialists Communists, decembackers, and the lunatio of various types the train with that crowd, as he as a state of alind over the results of the recent election, her can't understand ho it was that they cut to contemptible a figure, and whirst was that the orkingmen showed a much good sense as to ery largely vote the Republican National, tate, and County ticket. It is full time this bleeding of understand in some of their ecohes at yesterday's meeting—that conclusion indicated in some of their ecohes at yesterday's meeting—that conclusion being that they are of no earthly account in is community, and can't be in too much of a garry about retiring to the position of absolute eccurity which they are so sminently qualified adorn.

Pope Leo XIII. has been compelled to pay his own "help," a Pontified turnout of some 600 people, because they were forbidden to take the path of allegiance to the King of Italy. This has inroad upon the sugas donated by the faithful of the world has saddened his spirit, but has may embittered his hostility to the Government at Italy. In a second to those Vatican donestics, made the 24th of last month, he gave interance, for we first time, to those sentiments of opposition to the King which he was renegally thought to have previously concealed.

by what mountains of lies or by what reams

THE ridiculous cry of Fraud was an afterthought of Barnum's, who fancied he saw in it
an opportunity to take the curse of his atrocious mismanagement of the campaign. John
Kelly and "Boss" McLaughlin fell into line,
thinking it would divert attention from their
share in bringing about the tremendous defeat,
and forthwith called upon their henchmen all
over the State to work up and send forward
charges of "fraud and intimidation!" Then
there was another class who joined the hueand-cry because they had lost beavily in their
election wagers, and hoped thereby to have all
bets declared "off." But it won't work. Barnum
will be cursed more visorously than ever when
his Fraud program shall have fallen through.
John Kelly will not receive one shaft the less of
Democratic vituperation, and all those election

BARNUM's scheme to dispute the Electoral vote of New York finds very little enougragement in the Democratio newspapers published at Washington. The Gazettz, which, under ordinary circumstances, might be expected to go to any lengths in sustaining desperate Bourbon measures, counsels a course of philosophical resignation; while the Herald, Hancock's especial organ, not only accepts the situation gracefully, but expresses gratification that the Democracy are relieved of the vexatious and undesirable circumstance of a Democratio majority in Congress making a fooi of itself fighting a Republican Executive. The Capital Independent Democrat, has some complimentary things to say about Gen. Garfield, setting him down as the most scholarly President since the younger Adams, and as equal in intellectual stamina to Abraham Lincoln, and predicts that he will make "one of the greatest and wisest of our Presidents."

THE Shoestring Congressional District of Mississippi, which runs the whole length of that State, and was originally set aside by the Democrats so as to corral the negro vote into one district, thereby making the rest surely Democratic, and which was afterwards, by outheredcratic, and which was afterwards, by outheroding Herod, also carried for a Brigadier (Chalmers), was this year successful in electing a Republican by 1.072 majority, the real preponderance of Republican votes being some afteen times greater. The Southerners have—upon the protext that some Republican tickets were printed with short dashes (—) instead of commas before the names of the candidates—thrown out enough to give the Brigadier 700 majority. Of course the Republican party will have the power to right this wrong, and the chivalry of sunny feverland would despise us Northerners still more cyclially if we did not see justice done. Chalmers as a Brigadier, ranks in a military Chaimers as a Brigadier, ranks in a military way with about such warriors as Franz-Sigel, who lately fought so thriftily for the Democratic party through the Northwest. To be plainer, Chalmers was no good, as the recital of his career, printed a week or so ago, will show very clearly. The Forty-Seventh Congress will fix

"THE DEVIL WAS SICK."

The Democratic press of the country, from Maine to California, assails Chairman Barnum fiercely. All his disreputable methods, all his lies, forgeries, perjuries, and tricks,

sulted from Mr. Barnum's peculiar methods. The "hoss" is dead, and all the protests of all the Democratic editors for the land, uttered after the fact, against Barnum's rascalities will fall to banish from the public mind the impression that these same editors were willing to have the "hoss" saved by Barnum's lies, perjudies, and forgeries. There is not much renown to be gained by deis not much renown to be gained by de-nouncing a thief after he has been caught and is on the way to the Penitentiary. And such dendrelation is especially weak and absurd from the lips of those who wit-nessed the atompted larceny and remained silent until after the arrest of the thief. The Democratic editors who are now mauling Barnum remind us of sly Sammy Tilden, Barnum semind us of sty Sammy Tilden, who, after having been the intimate political associate pt Boss Tweed, joined the ranks of his presecutors in time not only to escape completty with the rogue, but to share the glot of his capture and punishment.

There is no new light since election-day on

subject of the Morey forgery. If Mr. Vatterson, of the Louisville Courier-Joural, can see now that it was disgraceful and mean for Barnum to indorse and circulate the Morey forgery, why could not he see before the election?

How many State Democratic Campaign Committees declined to circulate Mr. Bar-num's Philp forgery, and to indorse and recommend it as the truth? If there is one we have not heard of it. How many Democratic papers denounced the Philp forgery? Just two, the New York Sun and Buell's Washington organ. All the rest are as deep in the mud as Mr. Barnum is in the mire.
The country has probably not forgotten the
Democratic instinuations and open threats
that in the event of a close election they
would count out the Republicans. What
Democratic paper, prominent or otherwise, what Democratic orator, blg or little, denounced these revolutionary insinuations ity, was declared defeated and the and threats? Not one. And what does all erate Brigadler Chalmers elected. this mean? Does it not mean that there was a fellow-feeling between the leader, Barnum, and his subordinate chiefs and heads of messes? An immaculate political party does not choose a notoriously and abominably ed. Wherever the taint of fraud is corrupt man as leader. If a political party selects its worst, most unscrupulous member as manager, the logical presumption is that the worst elements in the party are in the ascendency, and the irresistible conclusion is was known that William H. Barnum had been chosen to lead the Democratic hosts Republicans expected to encounter a cam-paign of falsehood and slander. Barnum's nscrupulous character was thoroughly known to Republicans. It is a little strange that it should have required a four months

campaign to inform Democrats on the sub-The selection of Barnum as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee was the the Democratic National Committee was the logical sequence of the desperate resolve of the Hamptons, the Lamars, the Toombses, and the Butiers of the South to win at every hazard. The Democratic party North must be presumed to have intended all that Barnum did in the late campaign. They provided the halter and knotted the rope to hang the Republican party, by foul means. Now their own necks are in the noose and the their own necks are in the noose and the trap has fallen, it does not lie in their mouth to declare in loud concert: "It was Barnum;

we took no part in the trick"! If Barnum had won his game, no matter of perjuries and forgeries, every Democratic paper in the country would have sung his praises. Having falled, they realize their joint responsibility with him for the villainles of the campaign he waged, and seek to cover their retreat under the smoke of highwrought expressions of simulated indignation against their guilty partner.

There is a report, which needs confirma-tion, to the effect that Gen. Hancock has written a letter to the scoundrel Barnun that he will not be a party to the villainou "fraud" conspiracy of the latter; that he does not believe there is any proof that the Republicans carried New York by fraud, or any foundation for the allegation; and that he will not in any event consent to be counted in as a technical President. It this be true, it speaks well for Gen. Hancock's Barnum and his gang of conspirators, headed by such fellows as John Kelly, attempt to disfranchise the Republicans of New York City, and the Democrats in Congress take any steps to carry out their program and declare Hancock elected, it will do no good, even if he were a party to the disreputable and dishonest scheme. He would never be inaugurated. The Solid North would trample out not only the scheme itself, but every one connected with it. Such a wave of popular wrath would arise and sweep everything before it as the Solid South and Northern dough-faces of the Barnum sort have not seen since 1861. If Gen. Garfield lives he will take his seat and will be the Chief Magistrate of these United States for the next four years. If he does not live, Mr. Arthur will be the President. They were elected fairly and honestly in the face of the most monstrous frauds in Mississippi, South Carolina, and other Southern States, by a majority not only of the Electoral vote, but of the popular vote, and by the most decisive of the popular vote, and by the most decisive victory known in this country for years, and there is no human power that can prevent them from occupying the places to which they were elected. Aside from the solid and irresistible masses of the Republicans, who would move upon the works and carry them with a rush, these infamous conspirators who are willing to plunge the country into confusion, and to attempt a revolution to carry out their desperate schemes, would find themselves exposed to a fire in the rear.

The Democratic rank and file would never support them. Honest and reputable Democrats all over the country already raising a protest against the iniquitous scheme of Baraum. Even the Southern Brigadiers, however bitter and disappointed they may feel, would not lift a finger to support such a project. They know well enough what is behind it and what results are sure to ensue when the Solid North is aroused and moves forward to secure the results of its victory. Even in to secure the results of its victory. Even in New York, where this dishonest and sections scheme way hatched, it would be stamped out, she backers of Kelly, who want to come and cover up the mortifying failure of their leaders, will never accomplish their purpose. There is but one course for parnum to pursue, and that is, to go home an study the infamy of his course at present, his dishonesty and villalor through

est, his dishonesty and villainy through
ye campaign, and devote the rest
if his life to personal reform. He
has made for himself the most unenviable
reputation of any political leader in this all his lies, forgeries, perjuries, and tricks, are now denounced with a great show of righteous indignation.

It will probably occur to the country that these Democratic editorial maledictions showered upon the head of the late chief of the late be heard of as little as possible hereafter and devote the rest of his life to penitential practices, and to some practical expression of sorrow for his indecent, dishonorable, and

disreputable conduct as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and to resign his present position in favor of a gentle-FRAUDS IN MISSISSIPPI AND SOUTH

CAROLINA. The election in Mississippi and South Car olina was characterized by frauds which outdo in infamy anything yet practiced in the Solid South. In the latter State the methods of 1876 were revived. The Bourbons went to the polls armed to the teeth and took possession. They held the approaches and refused to allow any one to pass who was not a so-called Democrat. Republicans who attempted to vote had revolvers placed at their heads and were ordered home. Federal officials were not allowed to be present at the counting of the votes, and Supervisors who attempted to perform their duties were ar-rested. Immense numbers of tissue ballots were voted and basketfuls of Republican ballots' were publicly burned. The Red-Shirts had everything their own way in nearly every district, and the Republicans of the State were substantially disfranchised. In Mississippi the same tactics were pursued. In the Chalmers district the Republican vote of two entire counties was thrown out in the most infamous manner, The Mississippi law provides that there shall be no distinctive marks on tickets. The Democrats had theirs printed in secret. The Republican tickets had no marks upon them of any kind except the dash marks, by way of punctuation, which any printer would use unless he had been specially instructed not to do so. These tickets, amounting to over 5,000, were thrown out by the Bourbon judges, and Lynch, who had a large major ity, was declared defeated and the Confed

The returns from these two States will need special scrutiny when these Confederates present their certificates to seats be promptly vacated and the contest ants given their places. There is no use paltering about the matter any longer and fortunately the new Congress will have a that there is a widespread party desire for a campaign of rascality and fraud. When it was known that William II. Barnum had been chosen to lead the Democratic hosts

Republicans expected to expected to expect the control of the co bundled out, neck and heels, and the door of Congress shut in their faces with little ceremony or delay. It is a duty which Congress

mony or delay. It is a duty which Congress owes to its own sense of manliness and honor and to the integrity of the ballot-box. The red-shirted Rebels of these two States must be taught that they can't nullify elections any longer, and that Confederates sent to Congress, without either the will or the vote of the people, can't take their seats among the people's representatives. There is no surer way to teach the shotgun gentry of South Carolina and the bulldozers of Mississippi that they will be obliged to have fair elections and count votes fairly than to send every bogus applicant home again, and that without staying take their seats among the people's representatives. There is no surer way to teach the shotgun gentry of South Carolina and the buildozers of Mississippi that they will be obliged to have fair elections and count votes fairly than to send every bogus applicant home again, and that without staying upon the order of the sending. The new Congress will be in a position to do this, and it should do it promptly and fearlesly in every instance. So long as these thleves are admitted to stolen seats, so long the South will continue its infamous frauds. When it

rns that its methods are of no avail, it ald be shown the door as promptly as if

THE VOTE IN ILLINOIR.
We have received the official vote of sixtyme of the 102 counties of the State. The marities in these counties we give in a table

g	which follows.	· 克里·克里里加州西西州 12-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-
e	HANGOOK'S	MAJORITIES.
8	Counties Mai.	Counties. Maj.
8	Adams 1.126	Montgomery 471
э	Brown 657	Monitrie 300
я	Calhoun 441	
3	Ciark 375	
a	Clinton 664	Richland 108
я	Edgar 165	Salgamon 720
В	Effingham 1,061	Scott 253
ы	Fulton 850	St. Clair 30
ŝ,	Gatlatin 524	Union 1,125
	JRCKSOU	Woodtord 257
в	Jersey 759	Total Hancock., 9,434
3	Macoupin 437	Total Hancock system
g	Marion 447	
d	GARFIELD'S	MAJORITIES.
9	Counties. Mai.	Counties. Maj.
3	Bond 438	McDonough 121
23	Boone 1,687	McHenry 1,715
8	Bureau 1,444	McLean 2,114
3	Champaign 1,248	Mercer 861
ā	Cook	Perry 216
9	De Kalb 2,546	Putnam 301
Ħ	De Witt 166	Randolph 91 Rock faland 1.384
2	Du Page 1,008	Trouble worsenger
'n.	Edwards 608	Stark
8	Ford 1,077	Vermilion 1,580
	Henry 2,466	Warren 846
2	Johnson 638	Warren 846 Washington 368
į	Kankakee 1,561	Whitesides 1,703
ũ	Rendail 1,2%	Williamson 28
81	Knox 2,311	Winnebago 8,109
	Lee 1,117	-
9	Livingston 910	Total Garfield49,399
6	Logan	Total Hancook 9,434
į.	Macon 380	Gallery March Character Control
ø	Marshall 81	Net Rep. majority 39,965
S	Massac 766	图图 2000 WATER SEE SEE SEE SEE
2	The counties not i	ncluded in the above

lists gave in 1876 majorities for Hayes 9,583, and for Tilden 12,929 or a net majority for Tilden of 3,446. In 1876 the vote of the State

Hayes over Tilden Garfield's gain over Hayes in 61 counties 23,780

Garfield's majority will probably exceed 42,000 in the whole State.

The majority for Gov. Cullom in the counties named is about 2,200 less than that fo iles is about 17,000, while that of Streeter, the

Greenback candidate for Governor, is considerably more.

THE NEXT NEW STATE. The election being over, and the considera-tion of party advantage no longer existing, it proaching session, adopt the initiatory legis-lation for the erection of a new State out of the present Territory of Dakota.

That Territory contains now nearly 150,000

inhabitants, or more than the ratio of popu lation under the present apportionment of representation. But the tide of emigration to that State is not only large but continuous. There are at present five railroads ex-tending their lines westward across the Ter-ritory, and all will within a few months have their tracks laid to the Missouri River. The climate and the soil are similar in all respects to that of Minnesota, and the coming spring will witness the settlement there of whole Swarms of emigrants from the Eastern States, from Canada, and from Europe. The present Territory is too large for a single

State. 1t contains somewhere in the neighbor-hood of 200,000 square miles of land, or nearly ive times as much as Illinois. The plan is we believe, to form a State by drawing a line through it from east to west, and erecting the southern half into a State, and continu-ing the northern and less populous half under the Territorial Government. It is confidently expected that, before the preliminary proceedings of forming a State Governmen the population entitling it to a Representa

tive in Congress, even under the new apportionment necessary under the census of 1880 gress do not pass the necessary law for the creation of this new State, it will be passed by the new Congress elected the present year.

BRIG.-GEN. JAMES R. CHALMERS, the reputed hero of the Fort Piliow massacre, has over-reached himself at last. Being a candidate for Congress for the third time in the Shoestring District of Mississipp, he has caused 2,659 Republican ballots cast fer his opponent. John R. Lynch (colored), to be thrown out. The excuse for the rejection of these votes is that they bore a "distinguishing mark," such marks being prohibited by the State law. But the only "marks" which the ballots had on them were printer's a distinguishing mark, such marks being prohibited by the State law. But the only "marks"
which the ballots had on them were printer's
rules under the names, not put there for the
purpose of distinguishing them, but in the ordinary style of typography. Probably 90 per
cent of the ballots printed in this country have
distinguishing marks on them, if printer's
rules can be so classed. Mr. Chalmers
will have to convince a Republican Congressional Committee, a much more incredulous body than a Mississippi board of
chavassers, that these rules were "distinguishing marks" within the meaning of the law. The
presumption is against the honesty of any count
which returns Chalmers to Congress. His district is composed exclusively of counties along
the Mississippi River, extending from the northern to the southern line of the State. The richest bottom lands in the South are found in this
district, the rural portion of which is divided
into immense plantations. Outside of the Cities
of Natchez and Vicksburg (of which the latter
gives a Republican majority), 80 per cent of the gives a Republican majority), 80 per cent of the population is colored. On a full vote and fair count the district is Republican by 17,000 majority. It has voted as follows since reconstructions. tion, the vote of the counties in the present dis

the State in 1875:	ar territoria de	A constant
Rep.	Dem.	Total.
188920,985	3,290	24,275
187221,395	4,087	25,482
1875	18,510	27,250
1878	15,788 6,663	28,174 8,063
The Republican vote by co	unties in 1	872 and
1878 compares as follows:		
	1872.	1878.
Adams (Natchez)	2,972	1,208
DOMVILL	1.440	0
Claiborne	2,238	32
Couhoma	1,111	2
Issaquena	1.494	0
Jefferson	1,000	D
Warren (Vicksburg)	4 790	1
Washington	9 589	
Wilkinson	2,117	113
Totals	21,395	1.370

Buildozing and false counting made the difference. Lynch, the Republican candidate who seems to have been fairly elected this time, will be seated by the Republicant candidate with the seated by the Re this time, will be seated by the Republican Congress. He is an able and very popular man. As a representative of Mississippi in the Chicago Convention, when the delegation from that State was polled he cast his vote for James A. Garfield, much to the straying of Senator Bruce and some other members of the delegation, who had supposed that he would change from Sherman to Grant. But he had served with Garfield in the House and knew him.

THE New York Post believes that many

her to re

It is probable that this same fraud made Cali-fornia a close State, and gave the Democratic party the Ejectoral vote of Nevada. But the net results of the forgery, considering the in-famy and risk of the thing, were not great; it did

GARFIELD and Arthur have received majority of the popular as well as of the Electric oral vote. On the face of the returns the publican majority in the whole country is about so,000. This is a small margin to boast of, but it must be remembered that the Southern majorities are, to a great extent, fictitious and fraudulent. On a full and free vote at least 100,000 of mated, are as follo Arkansas

521,940 82,013

THE only part of Iowa in which there wa THE only part of lows in which there was any serious contest at the late election was in the Sixth District (the south central counties around Oskaloosa). This territory had become deeply infected with the flat lunary, and two years ago elected Gillette by over 2,000 majority by a fusion of the Greenbackers and Democrats, the vote being, Republican 14,308, Fusion 16,308. Last year the vote in the Sixth District for Governor was a follows:

Opposition majority.....

district, thus making the Iowa delegation solid Republican. The contest was a severe and exciting one, but the Republican candidate, Cutta pulled through by 69 totes. The majority is small but sufficient, and the delegation is now solid and the Hawkeyes are happy. They were miscrable so long as there were any speckled sheep in the flock. Kasson whipped his man, John P. Cook (Democrat), in the district that Weaver had represented by over 3,000 majority. It is now all serene in Hawkeyedom.

THE Republican Club of the First Ward not having the fear of his Majesty Carter the First before their eyes, passed the following whereas to a resolution at their meeting Satur-

day evening:
WHEREAS, The Mayor of this city, by his cou WHEREAS. The Mayor of this city, by his course in the inte election in making incendiary speeches calculated to create riot and bloodshed, and by his appointing Democratic ward bummers as special police to overawe the legal voters, thereby trying to inaugurate the Southern mode of carrying elections, has shown himself unfit for the position he holds, and should receive the condemnation of honest men of all parties; therefore, be it resolved, etc.

Will be tamely submit to be thus stigmatized by a club of a thousand members in the very war-where he keeps his office? The charges made ness, here is a beautiful opportunity to stil further practice in that line of business by suing the First Ward Republican Club,—and before the impartial and non-partisan Moran, of

THE following shows the result of the -Governor, W. G. Bloxham, Demo-

rat. Illinois—Governor, S. M. Culiom, Republican Iowa—Secretary of State, J. A. T. Hull, Rewiblican Kansas—Governor, J. P. St. John, Republican Massachusetts—Governor, John D. Long, Re Michigan-Governor, D. H. Jerome, Repubourl-Governor, T. T. Crittenden, Demorat. Nebraska—Governor, Albinus Nance, Repub-New Hampshire—Governor, L. R. Bell, Repub-New Jersey-Governor, J. C. Ludlow, Demo-New York-Chief Judge, C. J. Folger, Repub-North Carolina—Governor, T. J. Jarvis, Demo-Pennsylvania—Supreme Judge, Henry Green, South Carolina Governor, J. Hagood, Demo Tennessee Governor, Hawkins, Republical Texas Governor, O. M. Roberts, Democrat.

A PARAGRAPH appeared in THE TRIBUNE a day two after the election based on an erroneous dispatch, saying that "Congressman Haskell's majority in the Second District of Kan-Haskell's majority in the Second District of Kansas was cut down to 800 owing to local causes and to the union of the Groenbackers and Democrats against him." editor of the Lawrence Journal writes an indignant letter giving the item "fits." He says in correction: "I send you from this morning's Journal a statement of Haskell's majorities. Two years ago the combined opposition carried the district by over 4.000, but, being divided on two candidates, Haskell ran in. This year the Democrats and Greenbackers fused. This year the Democrats and Greenbackers fused and we confused them to the tune of 7,000 ma

jority: County. Majority Haskell's majority.....

GEN. Jo HAWLEY, of Connecticut, will have his reward. When Platt was nominated for the United States Senate by the Republican caucus, Gen. Hawley was notified that he might be elected by Democratic votes. He refused the tempting offer. Now it seems certain that, the tempting offer. Now it seems certain that, as a reward for his loyalty to the party, he will be elected to succeed Eaton, almost without opposition. The Springfield Republicdn says:

A number of towns in their nominating caucuses instructed their representatives to vote for Gen. J. R. Hawley for United States Senator to succeed Senator Eaton. So far as the sentiment of the State has been publicly manifested, and the preference of members of the Legislature made known, the indications are that Gen. Hawley will be nominated for the Senate by a large majority. JUDGE TULEY has such a low opinion of

JUDGE TULEY has such a low opinion of his party that he believes it would support an attempt to count out the Electoral vote of New York. No doubt it would it that attempt should be successful. But what if it should be made and fail? The whole business would react disastrously on the party. Would the rank and file then stand by the idiotic leaders who had got themselves into such a scrape? Judge Tuley declines to say whether the attempt would, in his opinion, be justifiable; he evidently believes it would not be. So he rates the Democratic party as willing to support revolution only for the sake of the spoils of office.

The four Greenbackers elected to Congress in Missouri were supported by Republicans, and will vote with the Republicans on all political questions. The St. Louis Globe says: "We have secured one straight-out Republican Congressman, and four Greenbackers who may be counted on to vote with the Republicans in

If the same average rate of increase sho maintained throughout, the population by the tenth census would be 50,125,882, which is not far from the true number.

Orients Times telegraphs that paper as follows:
The State Legislature met to-day and organized. The body is composed of 200 Democrats and alueteen Republicans, place of the letter than the composed of the letter than the letter than the letter than the composed of the letter than the l ized. The body is composed of 200 Democrats and nineteen Republicans, nine of the latter being negroes. This is an increase of eighteen Republicans over the last General Assembly. Many of the leading members speak faborably of the South easting its elections vote for Garnield and making his election unanimous. Such an event would create a stir at the North, they believe, and benefit the South.

Make it unanimous, by all means.

MELVILLE FULLER says that the right of

the Democrats to the vote of New York State rests on their ability to prove Mule-Buyer and Forgery Barnum's charge that the returns in the City of Now York were faisified. If the Dem-ocratic party is going into the business of prov-ing what Barnum says it might as well abandon all other pursuits.

Col. W. R. Morrison has only 600 majority in the Belleville District. He had 1,800 in 1878. Hay had 400 majority over Morrison in St. Clair County, a Republican gain of 200. Hancock for President had a majority of 10 in St. Clair County; so that Morrison ran more than 400 votes behind his ticket in that county alone.

have the facts. Bring out the raw-head and bloody bones! Call on Watterson's 100,000 men! Marshal Mr. Barnum's mules. And let John Kelly call out 100,000 shillalabs.

A Scorce Professor said with great warmth, at a discussion of the Sunday question in the Glasgow meeting of the Social Science Congress, that "30,000 Englishmen had been lying at Bannockburn for the last 500 years, because they could not stay at home and mind their own bus-In the Philp trial in New York Thursday

Daniel T. Ames, the expert, was recalled for the prosecution, and exhibited a transparency showing the slope of the Morey and Jewell letters. He testified that there was an average Mr. WATTERSON organized a revolution in

his private office four years ago, and he doesn't seem to take any stock in Barnum's co-operative, self-insured, breech-loading Mexi-can-patent, double-back-action "popular aris-ing." Henri is jealous of Willie. Mr. W. C. Goudy believes that Gen. Han

cock has at this time as good a chance of being President as Mr. Hayes had four years ago. When Mr. Goudy reflects on this statement the 4th of March next be will not smile. THE Mayor is all broken up. He sees no way of counting out Garfield. Having tried the bulldozing business on a small scale, he is free

Mr. Barnum is still plunging his dagger theatrically into the bowels of the late Dem-ceratic party, and letting the awdust out.

CASUALTIES.

THE RHODE ISLAND. NEWFORT, R. I., Nov. 7.—Capt. Simmons, of the steamer Newport, who came through the Sound the same night the Rhode Island was wrecked, reports that the fog-whistle at Beaverwrecked, reports that the fog-whistle at Beaver-Tail light, opposit Bonnet, where the steamer struck, was not blown, and that had it been in use he or some of his officers could have heard it, as they were keeping a sharp lookout on ac-count of the fog. Capt. Simmons made his re-port before learning of the accident to the Rhode Island. The sea has made a complete wreck of the steamer, and the only part offit which will be saved are the engines and boilers.

SHOT ACCIDENTALLY. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 5.-While driving into the country yesterday, on a hunting expedition, William Walker, of Peru, met with quite a se-William Walker, of Peru, met with quite a serious mishap. His horse, a valuable animal, became frightened at something, and rain away. In the confusion that followed, Walker's gun was discharged, and the contents lodged in the man's head and shoulder, inflicting serious, but not probably fatal, wounds. The horse in some manner suffered the breaking of both hind legs, and was afterwards killed to put him out of his suffering.

RUN OVER. Proceed Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 7.—A frightful accident occurred here last night. John C. Barina, a man of family, lay down on the Wabash Railway track. While he was asleep a locomotive came along and passed over a portion of the body, He was badly crushed. One of his arms will have to be amputated. He may die from the effects of his injuries. He was an employé of the Midland Road, and came here from Kentucky.

DAMAGES CLAIMED. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—Mrs. Estelle Posey, widow of Jefferson B. Posey, who was killed by the Bonnie Lee explosion, has sued Capt. Mort Scovell, Capt. Kouns, and the Red River Transportation Company for \$25,000 in the United States District Court.

THE TORNADO INLAND. UTICA, Nov. 7.—A tornado struck the south-western part of Utica at midnight Saturday, during a beavy rain. St. Paul's German Luthe-ran Church was unroofed, and other property injured.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

SOMONAUK, Ill. Nov. 5.—The marriage of Miss Rimma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Losee, to Mr. S. D. Newton, of the Somonauk Reveille, last evening, was the greatest society affair that has occurred here for a long time. About 100 invited guests were present, including a number from Chicago. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Robertson, of Sandwich. Miss Jennie West acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. M. H. Losee as groomsman. The wedding was a brilliant affair, and the presents were especially numerous and fine. DUCK-SHOOTING.

DUCK-SHOUTING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuna.

Oconomowoc, Wis., Nov. 7.—Ducks have appeared in large flocks on the takes in this vicinity, attracting numbers of sportsmen from the city. It is no saidom occurrence to see a wagonload of these fowls hauled through the streets as a specimen of some hunter's day's work. It is reported that several of these strangers have left their guns at the bottom of the lake.

THE EPIZOOTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Oconomowoc, Nov. 1.—The epizoötic has appeared here, and is spreading to an alarming extent. More than haif the horses affected with the disease are rendered unfit for use. There seems to be no remedy that will relieve the animals; and it is found that it is best to let them as ione, and use them as little as possible. No cases have proved fatal as yet.

RELIGIOUS.

Life's Decline" the Subject of Prof. Swing's Sermon.

Opening of the People's Church in Hooley's Theatre Yesterday Morning.

Sermon Appropriate to the Occasion Delivered by Dr. Thomas.

Dr. Collisson Considers a Celebrate Miracle from Different Points of View.

The Advantages of Intellectual Freedom Clearly Set Forth by the Rev. Mr. Van Horne.

LIFE'S DECLINE. SERMON BY PROF. SWING.
Prof. Swing delivered the following sermon in

Prof. Swing delivered the following sermon in Central Church yesterday morning:

They shall still bring forth fruit in old age.—
Padlma, xci., 14.

We who speak in the name of religion, and of all moral truths and questions, often make a theme out of "youth." but seldom of "old age." A ministry of twenty or thirty years will pass slowly along, with its observations upon many doctrines in Christianity and ethics, and many phases in human life, but with no discourse upon that closing scene called "old age." This slience must have cause in both speaker and audience, and that cause must file in the fact that we all love more to gaze at man in his child. terials of poetry and pictures, and ornitory, but they are also more welcome to the heart. Our books abound in poems indited to the young and to full manhood, but when we look for tributes to the last years of earth these forms of speech become as rare as rose in November. All hasten to fiing tributes at the feet of youth and beauty. Here the costly offerings of love and friendship are raised down by the hands of both virtue and vice, here are the sweetest songs sung all along from the canticles of Solomon to the lays of the Troubadours and the songs of Burns and Moore. The ideals in art from the Madonna to each personified virtue are set forth in the full bloom of the body and heart. Old age has fewer friends and does not so often have to bend to pick up at its feet the prizes flung by the admiration of the crowd. Let acred writer says will be found in old age osseming and yielding fruit. We could appen upon a theme that might more perfeterest all, for not all of you will be ricarned, or young, but all of you will be more of you have reached the last years of thurn, some are just stepping upon its couffice. You are moving restlesly toward thas The estimate upon the value of even the mindle years has changed as the world has grown older, for once, men, great warriors or great scholars, put themselves to death or commanded some slave to do the act, when some minfortune overtook them or seemed impending. All appreciation of any good whatsoever is of slow growth, and the same mind that was slow to learn the value of industry, or government, or art, or learning, was just as slow in reaching any realization of the sacredness of man in any of his three great periods. The middle years were prized, first, because in those stood the warrior, the General, the soldier, the King, the lover, the beauty, the student, and the adventurer. The hand that grasped money, or that waved a sword, or drove a chariot, or wrote a poem, or carved a statue, or led away a bride, or held a helm of a ship, was strong and full of fiesh and blood, and will, and emotion. But away from this central oasis life graded off into a desert, both toward the cradie and the grave. Even among the Greeks old age was only a calamity. One of the early Greek poets says thas "when old age comes wretched caree besiege the mind, nor does man behold with delight the rays of the sun, but he is hateful to the vary boys in the street, so sore a burden has God made old age." Another, living 500 years before Carist, says, "when youth has fied, short-lived as a dream, forthwith this burdensome and hideous old age looms over us hateful and dishonored." Students of the classic social life find that the proud City of Athens permitted children to bring lawsuits against aged parents to get possession of property, it not being thought right that children should be compelled to wait for the father to die. It was not necessary to prove in court that the old father had become mentally weak but simply that be no longer needed the estate. An English student of these old facts declares that in this lack of kindness toward the old or the young, Greece, in her best days, resembled the savage tribes of the present more than

of derision through the streets. That old prophet, driven by rude boys, is a picture from antiquity.

As rapidly as a man ceased to be an animal and became a mental being, a being that could reflect and deeply and purely love, then both of the despised termini of life, infancy and old age, passed from cloud into sunshine. When man as a wrestler and as a warrior began to make room for man as a soul made in the image of God their infancy began to smile and old age to be revered. The intellect improves in many particulars to the last years on earth, and as rapidly as society became intellectual it increased its estimate of that kind of mind that wears a crown of white hairs. The age that glories in foor-races and boxing-matches, or those more recent times which loved knight-erantry, and all the songs and exploits of romance scorned these whose three-score years set them aside from the chase, and same, and tournament; but now the intellectual spirit of the world invites those discarded ones back, and as never before old age receives not only sympathy but admiration.

'In its restless and boundless inquiry our times have discovered that second childhood is not an earthly necessity but a result of bad philosophy. Man violates the laws of his body and mind, and they both fail him too soon. Thus second childhood is the pensity of broken laws, and is not the natural mode of reaching the end. When earthly necessity but a result of bad philosophy. Man violates the laws of his body and mind, and they both fail him too soon. Thus second childhood is the pensity of broken laws, and is not the natural mode of reaching the end. When of St. Our poets, and historians, and statesmen, our great merchants, with rare exceptions do not fall into any great decreptitude of intellect, but on they move until within a few days of death, their mind being the last fire that burns out on the earthy hills. Men of 70 are often in their mental prime, and men of 30 buy and sell, or read and write as though there is a long existence still before

world's wide and the had beauty or noth human soul has pass and acts, and admir grave receives her has passed onward One of this nobler grant place within You would not det And vibrate on it the walls of her clo come a free and p period has made he nd honorable, and Thus our epoch he

ocean. Age loves no more. It thinks of the lily, and tears away the reveals a mighty compand a kind toleration of for the old man says with follies which I one. The older poets—of times of such semi-bathe picture of the last out there as kindly as canvas of Wordswortimes an old poet gave tottering frame, as in The soal's dark cottage! Lets in new light through the production of the last of the last

Lets in new light through thronger by weakness, was they draw nearer the But it is in the most neek the final and besindividual in all his age most of all ages and child. It doos no meaning of the word ward the temperanee the unfortunate yout swarm in all our dens toward the fag of a large been made from but no age has ye approached the hig of man and wome to death. In all that have the fore the human race woman to grow old. toy, coming up into, equal of man, woman hair, but with some own story on her for any effort to gonceal as thichter says, "the Here."

Once woman was aged.

priate to the Delivered by Thomas,

iders a Celebrated n Different of View.

Intellectual Freedom

DECLINE.

sow in reaching any realisation of man in any of his The middle years were a those stood the warrior, ar, the King, the lover, the mid the adventurer. The money, or that waved a fot-or wrote a poem, or away a bride, or held a was strong and full of will, and emotion. But it can be a strong and full of will, and emotion. But it can be a strong and full of will, and emotion. But it can be a strong and the grave. It is so do age was only a carly Greek poets says that we wretched cares besiegen behold with delight the is hateful to the very sore a burden has God ber, living 600 years before outh has fled, short-lived this burdensome and hider us hateful and dishons classic social life find fathens permitted chiliquainst aged parents to try, it not being thought and be compelled to wait that the old father had but simply that he no tate. An English stutte declares that in this rid the old or the young, ra, resembled the savage ore than the civilization Pludar, perhaps, advises remely old when he says, must of necessity soon courty valuly brooding

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM.

AMUSEMENTS.

OF Heinrich Laube's German translation of Sardou's much-talked of German translation of Sardou's much-talked of and criticised play of "Daniel Rochas" was produced last evening at Movicker's, by Colliner & Leenstoin's German dramatic company. This drama is not as powerful as many others from the pen of gardou. But it is a noveity. It is not as single creation of character in the whole play, and yet every part stands out a perfect entity, and yet every part stands out a perfect entity, and yet every part stands out a perfect entity, and yet every part stands out a perfect entity, and yet every part stands out a perfect entity, and yet every part stands out a perfect entity, and yet every part stands out a perfect entity, and yet every part stands out a perfect entity, and yet every part stands out a perfect entity, and yet every part stands out a perfect entity, and yet every part stands out a perfect entity, and they are brought the women, the very highest types of modern flows and they are brought the women, the very highest types of modern flows and they are brought when the part of the women, the very highest types of modern flows and they are brought when the part of the women, the very highest types of modern flows and they are brought when the part of the women, the very highest types of modern flows and they are brought types of the part of the women, the very highest types of modern flows and they are brought types of the part of the women, the very highest types of modern flows and they are brought types of the part of the women, the work of the part of the women of the women

AN EAVESDROPPING EVE.

The following appears in London Fun describing what was seen and heard by an "English miss" who came out with Sarah Bernhardt:

ingst thing the great creating and any to look in the giass. Unrolling her ulater, serves, and swathing bands, she stood in her simply peignoir, a monument of fragile imporceptruity. I knew she was there, and could see h. large bunch of stephanotis at her shoulder, a the aperture was so small that it was only for vinstant that she filled the area of sight.

"She was calm even to smiling, and are touching up her cheeks with white and her eye lashes with bistre, she touched the electric gront which stood on a carved ivory pedestal at the door. There was the noveliat who writes her stories, the scriptor who touches up her statuets, the painter who gizzes into shape her paintings, the tutor to Maurice, the groom of the chamber, the musician, the prompter, the jester in ordinary, and others whose duties I could not divine. Sitting down in a large hammock lined with 'figured satin' and fringed with silver bells, she gave the order to unpack. All she said and did was done and said with those lauguishing, lotus-eating airs and graces so well known to her admirers. 'De-baller-moi tout ga—et vite-vite!'

"In the twinking of several eyes her boudoir became a small Parisian palace—Venetian glasses, chony and ivory carvings, gold frames, terra-cotta busts, marble statuets, onyx cups, and vermell salvers did not strew the room, but each found its place in a way which proved that many rehearsals of this transformation-scene must have taken place previously.

"The loveliest Oriental rugs, the most exquisit Persian embroideries, the quaintest Japaneso silk paintings, filied the corners or illuminated the stools and sofas.

"How it was the hole in the panel was never stopped by some hearing migature or intervening tapestry was a wonder. And there she was lying, her bare feet in slippers covered with pearls, fanning herself with humming-birds wings fastened together with diamond links.

"Just opposit me was the celebrated silver coffin lined with rose-satin, and the ivory skelection holding the toilet-glass before her.

"Then the

MUSICAL NOTES

THE CONTRAST



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In this wamber will be found the Crimation of Miss Braddon's Genthital new sort, asphodal"s also "The Sin of a lafe-Time." y Wanshor of Madolin's Lover."

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# STOCKS BY AND SOLD OR CAERLED ON MARGIN. DAY & FIELD

BANKERS AND BROKERS, lembers of the New York Stock Exchange, 130 La Salle-St. 12RT M. DAY. CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special. CABINET-MAKING

a Democratic Standpoint—Plaus-Guesswork—Grant to Have What-r He Wants—New Secretary of the asury and Minister to China. Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.). HINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—It is now only

Repetch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

HINGTON, D. C., NOV. S.—It is now only lays since the election, and the Stalwart already agitated as to whether or no dwill play fair and fulfill his promises. I met a warm personal fgiend of Senator, who gave me some gossip which just quite interesting. Said he: kiing will ask Garfield to put Tom Platt Labinet, and Garfield will refuse. This reason that the Postal Department can to more political advantage than any separtment of the Government. Conkmitten is to either nominate Grant in have himself nominated, and, with as Postmaster-General, he would a bulge on enough patronage are either event a good deal an a probability. But Garfield, while he use this request, will make Levi P. Mor-Now York, Secretary of the Treasury. Is President of the First National Bank York, is a warm personal friend of both and Conkling, and was one of the Grant ard of 306 which went down with their lying at Chicago. Garfield knows that if we the place to Morton it will tickle both 's vanity and Grant as well, and Conkling of afford to antagonize him, because of ings which exist between them. Thus, onkling will not got his own man into inet, he will have in it a friend, but one a not be used in a political sense, as henchman, Platt.

net, he will have in it a friend, but one not be used in a political sense, as henchman, Platt.

rding to present arrangement; there are tenders of Cabitet places which will ed; and while each would be offered in faith, and Garfield would be they were accepted, he will a davance they will be refused. This he will decline, and be offered a French or English Mission, one of will accept, and remain away for three de them return to see how the horoscope is 1884. It is said to be the intention to ator Hoar, of Massachusetts, the Attorografish in the Massachusetts delegation who of the Massachusetts delegation who

be pleasant for them. So Don and Roscoe the procession, for to have done otherwould have left, them high on the sand he tide out. Garfield was glad enough to me them and lave them sail in, which they ad will reward each handsomely; but it is that he is mortgaged to them in writing, atinsions made by President Hayesto Gen. Id's prospective policy toward the Southetheak of the sail the sail of the sai

war.

manes D. McGuffey, of Chattanooga, has been deworing to "get some idea" of the magnite of the National debt at the close of the r. He has made the calculation that if four in were to sit down to pay the interest, and ast a silver dollar a second, and work every and of the year, they could not keep down sinterest on the original debt; and if another hid sit down at 2 years of age to count the acipal at the same rate, he would be over 107 irs old by the time he counted the last dollar, great on the principal having ceased from the a moment. The pile of silver dollars, morear, walich he would make in counting that noipal would be four feet square and lifteen as high as Lookout Mountain (1,602 feet over Chattanoogai; and if the silver were consection and can be occupy.

BUSINESS.

Review of Finances in Chicago Last Weak.

The Produce Markets Average Str Active and Irregular—II Better Demand.

Wheat Steadler, with a Firm Tone-Corn Higher, with Small Receipts-Oats "Better."

FINANCIAL.

Banking affairs kept an even tenor last week. All the banks closed election-day, but, although there were but five days in the week, against six for the corresponding week of last year, the clearings last week were \$43,278,761.80, against \$37,807,347.80 then. The balances were \$3,131,-232.14, against \$3,797,319.91. The Chicago banks made heavy shipments of currency to the country, although the movement of stuff this way is light. The withholding of the crops from market on account of the low prices prevailing has caused some little difficulty in collections, but no other complaint is heard. Wholesale dealers report immense sales of goods. Some improvement was noticed in the demand for loans, but it is slight, and rates remain at \$65 per cent on call and \$67 per cent on time. New York exchange sold all the week at 60,375c per \$1,000 discount. Local securities are in constant demand. Cook County \$4% are almost out of the market, and the price has been advanced to 105½,305%. Chicago City \$4%s are selling at 104%. Chicago operators in New York stocks have been selling more than they have bought in order to realize profits, but toward the close of the week a complete change took place in the temper of the market, and purchases recommenced with a vigor that presaged a long buil campaign. One of the new features of the situation here is a demand for real estate. Improved property does not have to seek buyers,—they go a \$6 or it. There are no traces of speculative activity, but prices are rising slowly, seeking the higher level to which all other securities have attained.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

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\*\*Latence\*\*

\*\*The clearings\*

lowing letter a fortnight ago, just made public, in regard to the soin-balance kept in the Treasury;

Washington, Oct. 21.—To James S. Smith, Otsego. Mich.—Sir: I say in receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., asking why the Treasury Department does not use the accumulated silver and groid to liquidate the United States bonds matured, or which may be paid at the option of the Government. In reply I have to saform you that under the Resumption act there was accumulated a fund for the redemption of outstanding legal-tonder notes of about \$145,000,000, being about 40 per cent of the amount of notes outstanding redeemable on demand from that fund, and as small a sum as was deemed prudent to hold for that purpose. In addition to this, it is, of course, necessary to have a small befance from which to pay the ordinary current expenses of the Government, thus making a stall available cash fund in the Tressury of about \$155,000,000, though of course, the amount varies as the receipts and expenditures of the Government emporarily increase of diminish. Beyond that amount, however, there has been no permanent accumulation of mone in the Treasury. In fact, the available balance to-day is a little less than that of a year ago. All the excess of receipts over expenditures during the last year has been applied to the reduction of the interest-bearing debt, of which there will be a saving in cond year, hereafter of \$5,817,056.50 of interest. The method of purchasing bonds in open market was made necessary, as there have been no bodis payable at the option of the forentiality.

MINING STOCKS. NEW YORK,

Special Dispatch to The Chic
NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The min

Caledonia 185 Silver Cliff. 230
Father De Smet. 75
Girard South Hite 75
Green Mountain 431
Goodshaw 66
Bullion receipts here from the mines yester day, \$48,759; total for the week, \$324,065; total

from net earnings of the past month. The mine is reported in excellent condition, and working in high grade ore. The financial statement shows over \$17,000 cash surplus after paying this

Lee is advertised for sale before Nov. 12.

A Leadville special says Robinson Company's new smelter and reasters, costing \$250,000,

will commence operations within the week.

A Silver Cliff special says the Silver Cliff Company is temporarily closed, for the purpose of refitting the old mill, and awaiting the completion of a new wet-stamp mill.

A Virginia, Nev., special says: Consolidated Virginia and California each raised 945 tons of

f the past week as \$46,466.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time lest year.

	BECELLIO.		BRIPALNIS.		
Authors	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879,	
lour, brls	11,713	15,833	T1.484	10,759	
heat, bu	154,773	119,124	57,128	144,850	
orn, ba	201,1:63	124,513	454,311	304,101	
ats, bu	75,016	66,300	87,435	39,34	
ye, bu	7,804	8,911	8,635	1,880	
arley, bu	24,798	27,479	24,931	32,187	
nas seed, bs	3.12,436 1.073.650	46.37	• 11,739	177,370	
room-corn. Bs	74.000	186.0M	48,059	117,000	
ared meats, bs	264,430	421,720	3.271, 189	2,409,240	
eef, tos	201,120	400,120	187	56	
eef, bris			87	570	
ork, bris		1:40	9945	2,318	
ard . Bs	103,650	258,860	1.009.923	2,968,200	
allow, bs	35,610	52,030	24,241	230,200	
utter, Bs	194,381	145,407	165,176	192,833	
ressed hogs, No	*******	8			
ive hogs, No	41,336	25,600	8,844	5,156	
eep. No	6,970	4,875	1,736	2,353	
ides, bs	165,818	1,757	220,300	200	
ighwines, bris	10	50	25,300	224,110	
ool, hs	34,198	255, 150	152.934	159.908	
otatoes, bu	7,653	1.506	4,633	218	
onl, tons	10,550	5,729	2.497	1,573	
ay, tons	160	105	64	50	
amber, m	7,705	2,251	3,038	3,141	
ingles, m	1,4%	16)	32	750	
it, bris	8,787	13,3.3	2,174	2,033	
Rail freights w	ere oue	sted ste	ade at i	Do for	

provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quo-tations on through foreign freights were steady at 55%c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 53%c for do to Glasgow, 73%c for lard and meats to Liverpool, 74%c for do to Antwerp.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported Sat-irday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, and Toledo were 478,000 bu. The corresponding hipments were 384,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce bu; oats, 43,550 bu; corn-meal, 2,521 pkgs; rye, 18,905 bu; bariey, 40,800 bu; mait, 2,100 bu; pork, 150 bris; beef, 5,720 bris; cut meats, 3,137 pkgs;

cheese, 1,163,000 ha tallow.

The following were the aggregate of from seven Atlantic scaboard ports from to Oct. 23:

The Pull Mall Gazette (Eng.), of Oct. 21, says editorially:

The crops of wheat, rye, barley, and oats in Germany, now that results can be estimated with some approach to accuracy, are found to be fairly satisfactory, both as regards yield and quality. Though in some districts of the Russian Empire the crops were undoubtedly deficient, the shipments of whost from London and Liverpool to St. Petersburg, which caused so much surprise in Mark Lane a few weeks ago, have not been repeated. It appears, indeed, that these shipments were to a certain extent extent that these shipments were to a certain extent of the land chillan whoat, a description almost unsubstitute for the hard kabanks of soft american wheat, an experiment, however, which proved exceedingly unsatisfactory from a pecuniary point of view.

It turns out, moreover, that the alleged large demand in Russis for four from Germany was in a great measure apocryphal. Some 1,500 sacks were indeed ordered in Berlin for the Russian metropolis, but they never left the German warehouse for that destination, and were ultimately sold at a price below cost in order to save the still heavier loss that awaited the venture in Russia.

The Journal de St. Petersburg states the total stock of wheat at Odesas was 640,000 bu (about three weeks ago), whereas, to keep the mills going from November to March, will require 4,800,000 bu of wheat. The exports from Russia to England, from the opening of navigation in March to the 20th of October, 1890, had been 801,800 bu, against 21,582,202 bu for the corresponding period in 1873. The decrease in the export of rye to Western Europe from Jan. 1 has been equal to 18,461,000 bu.

The imports of wheat and wheat-flour into the United Kingdom for the English eereal year

The imports of wheat and wheat-flour into the United Kingdom for the English cereal year

From-	Wheat, Plour, cuts.		Equal bu		
ermany rance urkey, etc. gypt nited States. hili ritish India. ustralia. N. America. ther countries.	6,143 2,490 2,287,946 38,288,729 1,791,205 2,486,182 2,844,796 4,788,113	98,080 98,388 7,081,986 463,780 1,785,612	8,988,748 6,967,361 6,967,361 4,549 4,549 80,250,969 8,343,589 6,4,640,783 5,314,285 10,130,398 4,465,777	.06 .04 .03 .03 .03 .03 .03 .03 .03	
Total	59,815,631	10,431,726	138,478,524	10.0	

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were irregular, Fork was fairly active, and averaged higher, is sympathy with a strong hog market, though packers were inderstood to be opposed to the advance. Lard was less active and steady, a rise in prices being rebuked by the report of 6d decline in Liverpool. Meas were steady, with an increased demand for shipmon, though not in large lots. The packing record sides Oct. 31 is reported as about 150,000 head, again 150,000 for the same time in 1873, and 20,735 for s in 1878. Packers have been generally at work aring the week, as far as permitted by the super of hogs: but the production is only about bif of their average capacity. Stocks of product to smaller than usual at the opening of the winter beason. This is remarkable, as the higher prices? the past the months PROVISIONS.

Loose, part saited. \$7.10 \$4.40 \$7.05 \$7.25 Do, boxed. 7.31 4.60 7.25 7.45 November, loose. 6.80 4.25 6.30 7.00 December, loose. 6.31 4.65 6.80 6.35 Lanuary, loose... 6.65 4.15 6.65 6.35 Short ribs, seller January, closed at \$8.53/466.65. Long clears quoted at \$8.50 loose and \$7.10 boxed; Cumberlands, 767/46 boxed; long cut hams, 74/68c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at \$4.698/46 for 16.18 average; reen hams, same average, 5% 65/66.

Bacon quoted at \$4.608/46 for short ribs, 368/46 for short ribs, 368/46 for short clears, 10/610/46 for hams, all canvased and packed. vased and packed.

ASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5@51/c and yelow at 46446.
BREFF was quiet at \$7.0067.25 for mess, \$8.0068.25 for extra mess, and \$15.56616.00 for hams, \$7.11.00 Quiet and steady at 34660 for city and 3465146 for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, except that one round lot was purchased for export. There was no material change in prices, holders being very firm in their views, and having not much to offer on account of country millers. Sales were reported of 300 bris and 3,000 sacks spring at \$4,506.50, the outside for patents; 175 bris no grade at \$2,903.25; and 60 bris backwheat at \$6.50. Total, equal to 2,615 bris. Export flours were quoted at \$4,5564.75 for good to choice, and rye-flour at \$4,506.50.

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Were in good demand and steady. Sales were 13 cars bran at \$11,506.21.20; 5 cars middings at \$12,006.14.50; 2 cars feed at \$14,006.14.75; 1 car wheat screenings at \$12,00; and 2 cars coarse cornment at \$4,500 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active and much steadier than usual. The market decil ned be advanced by and closed \$6,000 the latest prices of Friday. The British markets were reported easier and rather dull, which induced the downward movement. The tide turned when New York was reported \$7.000 the prices of Friday. The British markets were reported easier and rather dull, which induced the downward movement. The tide turned when New York was reported by the store had increased about \$70,000 the utring the week. There was not much wheat offered here for sale, and a moderate demand for futures. It seemed to be chiefly local, but there were signs that a good deal of wheat has been bought already for lour holding by parties who are not much influenced by the more farms of the market. Cash wheat was in fair one ten-day term. Seller Daves of the activity of the latter will carry like the same prices at the 100 the 100 the carry was quiet at \$1,000 to (Central) at 730.20; and closed \$1.000. The receipts \$1,000. The store at \$1,000 to (Central) at 730.20; and 11,000 to (Central) a

BROOM-COKN-Was in fair request and steady Receipts are fair, but the glock is not increasing very

hitefish, ramny, rout, 4-bri ackerel—Extra bloatem, ackerel—Extra mess, ackerel—No. 1 shore, 4-bri, ackerel—No. 1 bay, 4-bri, ackerel—No. 2 shore, 4-bri, ackerel—No. 2 shore, 4-bri,

Mackerel Fan family, 4-bri Mackerel Fan family, 4-bri, Mackerel Fan family, 4-bri, Mackerel Fan family, 4-bri, Mackerel Family, kits. 4-bri, 4 

Almonds. Tarragona II @ 1134
Almonds. Tarragona II @ 19
Naples walnuts II @ 19
Naples walnuts II @ 19
Pecans. II @ 19
GREEN FAUITS—were in request and steady.
Apples are quoted firm at \$1.7562.00 for the flassi winter stock from store and \$1.50 for car-loads. Other fruits were not changed. Mississippl strawberries were quoted at \$1.00 perquare:
srapes, per B....

Patent cut-loaf... Crushed Powdered...? Granulated stand Do, not standard... & standard...

quote: Carbon, Blaine..... Carbon, 110 test.... Carbon, 150 test .... Carbon, 175 test.... Lard, current make

LIVE STOCK.

Hops. 14,880 17,914 25,918 81,276 42,236 21,500

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS. Mo., Nov. 6.—CATTLE—Supply very light and altogether low grades; mixed native butchers' stuff. 22:23.25; choice butcher steers would bring \$1.304.05; grass Texans, £2.304.25; receipts, 550; shipments, 500.

SHEEF—Unchanged at \$1.004.00, outside for fancy; receipts, 150; shipments, 150.

HOGS—Quiet; Yorkers and Battmores, \$4.254.40; mixed packing, \$4.3564.50; thickers' \$0 fancy, \$4.5564.75. Receipts, 7,000 hoad; shipments, 1,000 head. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—HOSS—Active and firm; common, \$3.004.55; light, \$4.004.69; packing, \$4.504.00 butchers, \$4.55.415; receipts, 4.50; shipments, 1,401. INDIANAPOLIS.

· LUMBER. The cargo market was steady Saturday. Several loads were sold, though the day was disagreeable. The offerings were light, and receivers looked for moderate receipts. Preights have gone up so much faster than lumber that shippers are not forwarding the stuff. The receipts are ruther large, but much of the lumber is taken to yard docks, having been bought some time are. Operations: ome time ago. Quotations:

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 6.—FLOUR—Steady.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western firm; No. 2 Western red,
spot and November, \$1.144/61.1456; December, \$1.164,
61.1676; January, \$1.39/64.1296; February, \$1.30/61.21.
Corn—Western higher, strong, with active inquiry;
new and Western mixed, spot and November, 554/66
50c; December, 554/65/50/c old, 555/6 new. Outs firm;
Western white, \$26.285/6c; do mixed, \$26.37c. Rye quiet
and the strong of the st HAY-Unchanged.

COFFEE-Dui; no carry, 2006 Billy Cor. SUGAE Steady A A soft 94c.
SUGAE Steady A soft 94c.
WHISKY—Quiet and nominal; \$1.13% for job lots.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer steady and unchanged.
HSCHIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 135,150 bu; corn, 82,000 bu; oats, 22,500 bu; res, 600 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 105,000 bu; corn, 94,575 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 421,516 bu; corn, 135,522 bu.

\* PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. &-FLOUR-Steady and un hanged. Rye steady at \$5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat opened dull and closed active for options; No. 2 red, elevator, \$1.145; No. 2 red, November, \$1.145 bid, \$1.15 asked; December, \$1.186 bid, \$1.15 asked; December, \$1.186 bid, \$1.155 asked; All \$1.185 asked; Corn in good demand and firmer; high mixed on bid, 55% asked; December, 55c bid, 55% asked; January, 54c bid, 55% asked. Oats dull; No. 1 white, 57% of No. 2 do, 35% sec. No. 3 do, 37c. Phovisions—Nominally unchanged.
BUTFER—Dull, except choice grades; creamery extra, 32c; do good to enoice, 25% die; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 25,250; Western Reserve extra, 2522c; Western Reserve extra, 2522c; Edgs—Scarce and firm for fresh; 21c, CHEKSR—Dull; creamery, By si2%c. PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged. WHISKY—In good demand at 51.11.
RECEPTS—Flour, 2,50 bris; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 71,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 1,500 bu.
Shipmangs—Corn, 10,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. Nov. 6.—FLOUR—Lower to sell.

GRAIN—Wheat opened better, but declined; No. 2
red; \$1.03% 21.01 cash and November; \$1.0401.04% 21.01
December; \$1.05% 21.03% 21.05% [2.05% 21.05% 21.05% 21.05% 21.05% 20.05% 20.05%
\$1.00. Corn higher; 25% 20c cash; 25% 20c November;
25% 25% 20c cash; 25% November; 30c December; 25% 25% 20c cash; 25% November; 30c December.

Rya quiet; 35c bid. Barley unchanged.

LEAD—Quiet at 45%.
BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1.10.
PHOVISIONS—POYR quiet at \$14.00. Dry calt meats nominal. Bacon dull at 55%, 55%, 55%.

RECEITES—Flour. 5,000 bris; wheat, 57,000 bri: corn. 51,000 bri; corn. 51,000 bris; wheat, 100,000 bri.

SHIPMENTS—Flour. 5,000 bris; wheat, 100,000 bri.
SHIPMENTS—Flour. 5,000 bris; wheat, 100,000 bri.
SHIPMENTS—Flour. 5,000 bris; wheat, 100,000 bri.
SHIPMENTS—Flour. 5,000 bris; wheat, 100,000 bri.
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SHIPMENTS—Flour. 5,000 bris; wheat, 100,000 bri.
SHIPMENTS—Flour. 5,000 bris; wheat, 100,000 bri.
SHIPMENTS—Flour. 5,000 bris; wheat, 100,000 bri.
SHIPMENTS—SHOUR. 5000 bris; wheat, 100,000 bris. ST. LOUIS.

MILWAUREE. MILWAUKEE, NO. 6. FLOUR-Quiet but steady, GRAIN-Wheat firm; closed steady; No. 1 hard nom-inal; No. 1 Milwaukee, 84.05; No. 2 do, 84.014; No-vember, 85014; Docember, 84.034; January, 81.014; No. 3 do, 124c; No. 4 do, 85c; rejected, 7de. Corn stronger; No. 2, 395c. Oats higher and scarce; No. No. 2, 294c, Rya quiet; No. 1, 85c, Revended and Stronger; No. 2, 20%. Oats higher and scerce; No. No. 2, 20%. Rye quiet; No. 1, &c. Bariey dull and lower; No. 2 spring, 72%. Phovisions—France; mess pork, \$12.15 cash and November; \$13.45 January, Lar 1—Prime steam, \$8.00 cash and November; \$13.65 January, Lar 1—Prime steam, \$8.00 Fast hand November; \$13.65 January, Lar 1—Prime steam, \$8.00 Fast hand France of the Stronger; \$1.05 January, Hossi part of the S

PEORIA.

PEORIA. III., Nov. 6.—GRAIN—Corn quiet and easy; high mixed, 33/600c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 356-331/c. Rye dull; No. 2 81/4-332c.

High winnes—Lower at \$1.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 23,400 bu; oats, 18,-000 bu; rye, 2,575 bu; barley, 300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 47,500 bu; rye, 1,300 bu; barley, none. TOLEDO.

NEW ORLHANS, Nov. 6.—PLOUB—Strong and uperfine, \$3.3563.75; XXX, \$4.5064.75; XXX, \$5.506.75; XXX, \$5.506.75; XXX, \$5.506.75; XXX, \$6.506.75; X

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime, ll% alle. Sugar scarce and firm; end of the common to good common, 55%; fair to fully fair 5% offe; prime to choice, 7% offer; pellow clarified, 7% of the choice, 7% offer; pellow clarified, 7% of the choice, 10% of

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 6.—COTTON—Quiet at 1946.
FLOUR—Dull; extra. \$2.55.25.9; extra family, \$3.75
64.00; A No. 1, \$4.75.65.00; choice faney, \$5.50.66.25.
GRAIN—Wheat firm as \$1.00. Corn steady; No. 2 white, \$56c; do mixed, \$59c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, \$56c; do mixed, \$59c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, \$5c; do mixed, \$54c. Ryo dull; No. 2, 90c. HAY—steady at \$14.00. Iard—Prime steam nominal. Bulk-meats dull and nominal; clear jib, \$5c; clear sides, \$56c. Haous steady; shoulders, \$5.25c. clear rib, \$8.50; clear, \$5.25c. Happs—Sugar-oured, 1066104c.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.08.

BOSTON. BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—FLOUR-Steady: Western superfine, \$3.75:24.00; common extras, \$4.25:24.75; Wisconsin extras, \$4.30:25.75; Minnesota extras, \$6.00:6.50; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, \$3.36:4.75; Indians, \$5.30:26.50; Et. Louis and Illinois, \$6.00:6.75; apring wheat patents, \$7.00:8.50; winter wheats, \$5.30:8.00; GRAIN-Corn firm; ninzed and yellow, \$36:50; high mixed, \$34:6. Oats steady and unchanged. Bye nominally unchanged.

BUTTER-Nominally unchanged.

BUTTER-Nominally unchanged.

BUTTER-Western fresh, \$36:26.

RECKIPTS-Flour, 12,000 bris; corn, 14,000 bu; wheat, \$500 bu.

HIPMENTS-Flour, 1,000 bris. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—COTTON—Quiet at 10%c.

FLOUR—Firmer; family, \$4.8065.00; faucy, \$5.5666. 10

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 amber, \$1.096; No. 2

red, \$1.05. Corn firm: No. 2 mixed, 44%c; new ear, 40c.
Oats dull; No. 2 mixed, 32%c0334c. Rye easier; No. 2,

9600c. Barley in fair demand; No. 2 fall, \$6c.
PBOVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at \$14.00. Lard

stronger at \$8.10. Bulk meats in good demand; clear

rib, \$1.374. Bacon quiet but steady at 5%c034c034c.

WHISK Y—Active at \$1.08.

BUTTER—Dull; choice Western, 22623c; choice Cantral Ohio, 17620c.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6.—The Price Current reports:
GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 25,707 bu; shipments, 19,371 bu; market about steady; No. 3, cash, 205,6285c; No. 1 cash, 205, November, 28%c. Corn—Receipts, 10,120 bu; shipments, 6,162 bu; market firmer; No. 2 cash, 35%c; November, 35%c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected; nek-leg \$1.17; No. 1 hard Duluth. \$1.16% bid. Corn neg-lected; saking 49%c: 49%c bid. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected. CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 9c for wheat, and 8c for

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white, \$1.094; No. white, \$55,000 at \$1.000 bt shipments, \$5,000 bt INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Nov. 6.—Grain—Wheat steady o. 2 red, \$1.0021.01. Corn steady at 410; new, 30 at steady at 410; new, 30 at steady at 40; new, 40 at steady at 50 at stead OSWEGO. OSWEGO, Nov. 6.-GRAIN-Wheat scarce.

COTTON.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.—Cotton—Unchanged; middling, 10%; receipts, 3,00; shipments, 1,800; stock, 27,600.

New Orleans, Nov. 6.—Cotton—Firmer; middling, 10%; journal of the continuity, 10%; good ordinary, 10%; net receipts, 6,845 bales; gross, 8,107; exports to Great Britain, 10,117; Continent, 3,874; sales, 3,200; stock, 177,155. COTTON.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 6. - PETROLEUM - Firm; Standard white, 110 test, 11%c.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Nov. 6.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTIND— "Tom Brown."

Mr. Thomas Hughes is said to have told a friend in Boston that his Tom Brown was intended as a portrait of Dean Staniey, and that a gentleman, now a distinguished officer in the East Indies, and the best shot in the British army, was the original of East. rillas, and I think it a most variable mean Jeremiah Biake, M. D., Gilmanton, N. H.

CATARRES CURE.

Swallowing Poison. the fact that Wel Be Meyer's Cattarra three is the most important medical discovery since vaccination. Bev. C. H. Taylor, 19 Noble-st., Brooklyn, writes: "One package produced a radical cure." It entirely cured a member of my family who has sufcered from Caterth for 4c yrs. "It who has sufcered from Caterth for 4c yrs. "B. Me Beboanid, 10 Broadway, No. 2." M. cured me after doctoring for nearly 30 year." M. cured me after doctoring for nearly 30 year." M. S. Bass. C. Howes, 30 years and the sufferning for the sufferning

DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS

are a specific for Exhausted Vitality, Physical Debility, etc. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and by the medical celebrities of the world. Prepared after the formula of the celebrated Dr. Ricord, containing no phosphorus or cantharides, but are purely a vegetable, sugar-coated pill.

PARIS, ISS Rue de la Rambeau.

I have been recommending Dr. Ricord's Restorative in my practice to hundreds of patients for Sexual Debility, and never heard of a single failure.

Dr. Liebig, the great German chemist, writes: "Dr. Ricord's Restorative is degrande, not a laboratory compound." Br. Raspall writes: "In debility of the sexual organs it never falls to cure."

Price: boxes of fifty, 51.5; boxes of 100, 33. Semboar mail in scaled box on receipt of price. For sale by MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 54 Lake-st. DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS

BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER. CAPCINE SPOROUS ASTER

One Worth Half a Dozen of Any Other Kind. For Eheumatism, stubborn Coughs, Lam Back, and aches and paths generally, ordinar cheap Porous Plasters and imitations are not to be compared with this article. It costs a few pennie more than others, but is worth many times as much

MISCELLANEOUS. PRIVATE DISPENSARY, DR. LUCAS Chartered by the State of Illinois for the "special, clentific, and speedy cure" of private, nervous, chron-q, and urinary diseases. Consultation free. Hours, 9. m. to 3, and 6 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 1s to 12 a. m. only. NO CURE! DR. KEAN,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all conic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is only physician in the city who warrants cures o COODRICH STEAMERS. 

Night Express. Texas Night Express. Kaness City & St. Joe Night Ex.

Chicago. Milwankes & St. Paul Rail Pan-Handle" Depot.corner Clinton and

All Minnesots trains run via htilwaakee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minnespolls are good either via Mad-ison and Prairie du Chign. of via La Crosse & Winona. Hilinois Central Ratirond.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-a.
Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., Benr Clark, Grand
Pacine Hotel, and Palmer House. 8:40 am i 7:20 am 6:30 pm 8:31 pm 8:41 am i 7:31 am 8:31 pm 8:31 pm 8:41 am i 7:20 am

| Leuve. | Arriva. Mail (via Main Lime) 126 am 129 pa special New York hxpress 920 am 128 am Lyhaning Kxpress (daily) 239 pm 128 am A dantic N. Y. Express (daily) 2515 pm 1804 am Past Kxpress (daily) 2515 pm 1804 am 242 am 242 am

Chicago & Grand Trunk Radway.

St corner Archer and Stewart-avs. Ticken for
e at the Palmer House and Grand Pacific House Leave | Arrive 8:00 a m \* 8:00 p m

Leave. Arriva Leave. Arriva 3:00 am 7:25 p a 3:10 pm ; 7:10 a.m

Leave | Arriva

| Leave. | Arriva

MARIN

Qa On

Schr Gerrit Subb., Manistee.
Schr James Garret, Manistee, 3 tons soft coal.
Schr Apprentice hoy, Grand Haven.
Schr G. M. Filer, Ledington.
Schr Bobert Howlet, Muskegon.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Muskegon.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon.
Schr C. C. Barnes, Bulling, 38,000 bu corn.
Schr Ledwille, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.

Schr C. C. Barnes, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Schr Leadville, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Schr Hising Star, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Schr D. P. Dobbins, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Schr D. P. Dobbins, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Schr J. H. Micox, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn.
Schr J. H. Mead, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn.
Schr J. H. Mead, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn.
Schr Cuba, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Nellie Reddington, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Schr Nellie Reddington, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Schr Isabella Sands, Mausteeon.
Schr Josephine Dresden, White Lake.
Schr Australla, Muskegon.
Schr Nevada, Buffalo, 19,000 bu wheat.
Prop Rochester, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn, 500 sacks
flour, 1,944 sacks tlax-seed, and sundries.
Schr Challenge, Hamlin, light.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Muskegon, light.

CANADA.

Prench Canadian Beet-Sugar Company
—Steamers Between Quebec and
Prance—The Toronto Excursion to
Chicago—Marriage (with a Deceased
Wife's Sister—Vie and Lou at Outs.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
MONTREAL, Nov. 7.—The advertisement recently issued, offering the first mortgage bonds
of the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Junction Railway, has been withdrawn,—the whole
amount of the issue, \$378,000, having been taken
up in a few days. This looks like pienty of
money.

money.

The Quebec Government have sent timely aid, in the shape of flour, to the destitute fishermen of Gaspé. But for this considerate provision, terrible privation must have been endured by them this winter.

L'Union Sucriere, Franco-Canadian, has issued

Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist when Hop Bitters are used.

Around the World in 80 Days

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Clark-st., opposite New Court House. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES, OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!

ARLOW, OF MAMMOTH BARLOW, MINSTRELS. PRIMROSE, & WEST'S

Mr. J. B. POLK in his original character. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS GALL. Supported by a most excellent Company. Next week—The Madison-Square Theatre Company in the great domestic drams. HAZEL RIBKE.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Socilbaker's Majestic Novely Combination.

Socilbaker's Majestic Novely Combination.

So - First-Class Artists - So S and S Acts at the Same Time.

An agreeable substitute for pills and drastic cathartics.

FOR THE CURE OF

CONSTIPATION AND ALL DISORDERS

ARISING FROM AN OB-STRUCTED STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

One Lozenge is the usual dose, to be taken at bed-time; dissolve slowly in the mouth, or eat like fruit or a Physicians and the Faculty

prescribe and indorse it.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is put up in brouzed tin boxes only. Avoid instations. Ask your druggist for Descriptive Pamphlet, or address the proprietor,

J. E. HETHERINGTON, 36 Park Place, New York HAMBURG DROPS.

CURES DYSPEPSIA

The Hamburg Drops are recommended as be the best and cheapest Family Medicine ever offe and are sold by Druggists and Dealers at 50 Ces aboute. Directions in Elevent Languages. Gent bears the fac-simile signature, and private proping stamp of A. VOGELEE & Co.,

BAUTROSE MR. L. S.

Cures Salt Rheum.

with the R is a constant of the Skill Character of the Skill Charact

SEX Lost Functions and Energy Restored.
SEX Cheever Electric Helt.
A Scientific appliance wonderfully its officient restoring discounting and account for the control of th

MARINE NEWS.

A Terrific Gale Sweeps Over Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario,

Causing Heavy Damage to Property on Land and Water.

erous Serious Disasters Reported om Various Ports Along the Line. ecks Also Reported from Points on Lake

A Great Variety of Interesting Local and Gen-

WILD STORM. WILD STORM.

THE DIRECT ON LAKE RURON.

THE DIRECT ON LAKE RURON.

THE HURON, Mich., Nov. 7.—Last night's

THE WAS VETY SETTED AT THE END OF LAKE

THE WAS TREETED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SEC.

WAS TREETED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SEC.

THE SEC.

THE STORM. The ficam-barge H. D. Coffinberry broke down off Point au Barques last night at 6 o'clock, about ten miles off land. Her consorts arrived at noon to-day, and say the Coffinberry must have made heavy weather of it. She had two hours' fair wind after the accident, and it was thought she would get under the land, but nothing can be learned of her whereabouts from down-bound propellers and vessels. The propeller Tecumseh reports seeing the steam-barge about twenty-five miles out in the lake. It was snowing hard at the time. The

the lake. It was snowing hard at the time. The steam-barge Havana broke loose from her conhad a very narrow escape of going ashore, unshipped her rudder-eastings and lost her nsail. The Second-Mate had his hand badly taked. This vessel will be docked at Detroit

Lenve. | Arrive

| Leave | Arrive

de Alton.

Corner Canal and Van Bg.

Lu-st. bridge, and Twenty

Lu-st. bepots, 39 South Clara

and Palmer House.

| And Palmer House | Leave | Arrive | Pueblo | 12:20 pm | 2:20 pm | 1:25 am | 2:30 pm | 2:30 pm | 1:25 am | 2:30 pm | 1:35 am | 2:30 pm | 1:30 am | 2:30 am

ntrai Enlivent.

a foot of Twenty-second-a'.

a southeast corner of Ruatel, and as Palmer Mouse.

Leuve. Arrive

ienves at 5:15 ph.

d & Pacific Railrond.
en and Sherman ets. Tiecoman House, Paimer House
75 Canal, corner Madisua.

Leave. | Arriva \*10:00 a m \* 6:00 pm \* 2:30 pm

.. \*12:30 pm \* 2:30 pm ... \*5:30 pm \*10:2) a a tl0:00; m; 6:30 a a 10-00y m | 013-014 a m

an Southern Railway an Buren-st, head of La and Forty-third-st. Ticked herman House, and ticked c Hotel and Palmer House.

10:20 pm | 5:40 pm | 5:40 pm | 5:30 pm | 5:40 pm | 5:30 pm | 5:40 pm | 5:40 pm | 5:40 am | 5:40

Leave. | Arrive. \* 8:00 a m \* 8:00 p m † 9:00 p m † 8:40 a m 10ave | 5 200 pm | 5 8:40 a m

de Ohio.

C Ohio.

C

\* 8:20 a m \* 7:20 p m \* 8:20 p m \* 8:30 a m \* 6:15 p m \* 9:40 a m 9:40 p m \* 6:30 a m

de St. Louis R. E. nd Kokomo Line.) Carroli-sts., West Sije. Leave. | Arrive.

filmets Mailread. loute.) limer House, Grand to from De.ot. corner of

Leave. Arriva

1:00 pm 1:00 pm

while moving up the lower harbor Saturday bearges, Keystone and Mohawk, were lying inside of the new pier when the hurricane came up, Being in light trim they did not long stand the violence of the wind, and, dragging their anchors, they ran up high and dry on the beach near the lighthouse. The Keystone is in accrecion to the wind, and, dragging their anchors, they ran up high and dry on the beach near the lighthouse. The Keystone is in accrecion to the wind and the violence of the wind, and, dragging their anchors, they ran up high and dry on the beach mear the lighthouse. The Keystone is in accrecion of the wind, and, dragging their anchors, they ran up high and dry on the beach with the book is broken. She was just out of R. Mills & Co.'s dry-dock, and had been rebuilt from the old schooner Bridgewater. She is the property of Mr. Duncan, of Oscoda, Mich, and her reconstruction cost about \$15.00. It is not believed that she is insured. The Mohawk is lying in about two feet of water. For the western Transportation Company. She was burned in this harbor three years ago, and was rebuilt tast year as a two-barge. She was rated RI, and was valued at \$14.00. It is not known what insurance there is on her.

The schooner Ridward Asily, onesard of the story was ranging. The Townsend was companied the breakwater. Then two turgs arranged to brink her in, but the wind was too powerful for them, and the vessel began drifting down the river. She struck on a shoal north of the old breakwater, where, at last accounted the breakwater, where, at last accounted the property of the best of the schooner W. H. Onds had a very narrow bare as soon as she was lightered. The damage is not considered serious. She was loaded with wheat taken on at betruction. She had pearly get to port, when the wind came upon her in her. The greater part of her carro, which is wheat taken on at betruction. She had pearly get to poon total destruction. She had pearly get to pool to be the great part of her carro, which is wheat taken on at betruction. S

much water in her hold. This conduct is loudy censured by dockmen here. She belonged to N. Stone and others, of Oswego, and is valued at \$3,000. An attempt will be made to relieve her to-day. The schooner Oneonta had a rough experience. She left port several days ago for Chicago, with a load of coal. She had run up as far as Port Dover when the gate struck her. Here she anchored, but did not bold, and drifted slowly toward Buffalo. After she had floated down to Tecumsch Reef. near Grand liver, her Captain saw she was about roing ashore. Then he 'slipped anchor and set sail for Buffalo, which he reached about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Her Captain teils some very large stories about the storm. He said that when he was passing Point Ablino he saw the schooner Jura, with topsails and yards gone, with a signal of distress frying. Thus were to go to the inter vessel's relief, but none have started, as the waves were running vary high late this evening.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Anderstrow, Ont., Nov. 7.—The heavy rain of saurday turned to sleet, and the wind, shifting to west, was accompanied with a blinding snow-storm at 5 o'clock that night. It blew a hurricane from the west all night. This morning at 10 clock the water on the Lime-Klins was,down to twelve feet six inches, the lowest this season, the channel bank being visible. The water commenced coming up after 7 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock the propeller St. Louis, drawing walve feet six inches, the lowest this season, the channel bank being visible. The water commenced coming up after 7 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock the propeller Arctic passed out to Lake Eric, but returned to Amherstburg till 2 o'clock to see if she was leaking. The steambarg at 2 o'clock. The propeller Arctic passed out to Lake Eric, but returned to Amherstburg, and left again at 5 o'clock.

The barges towed by the Belle Cross broke away from her on Pigeon Bay Saturday night. She was released to-day.

The propeller Sanliac and tug Stranger lay at amberstburg aid as.

The barge from the sn

The Bar Point lightship is reported to have surged her anchor.

Section Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ball, Nov. 7.—The schooner Juna, from Tothe Section of the Sect

the effort proved useless.

What thirty-six miles; a terrific sea running.
The Wood buck measures seventy-seven tons.
She was built at Oakville by H. Cronkhite in

She was built at Oakville by H. Cronkhite in 1868.]

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Toronyro, Ont., Nov. 7.—A severe gale passed over this city at an early hour this morning. Besides the usual damage to trees, fonces, abutters, etc., several houses were unroofed, and one is reported entirely demolished. So strong did the wind blow that the water in the bay was lowered some afteen inches. Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of the propellers Armenia and Persia, which were due here this afternoon, and whose arrival is still cagerly looked for by several persons who have friends on board.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribung.

NEW CASTLE. Ont., Nov. 7.—The schooner Vienna, from here for Oswego with barley, is reported ashore about eight miles east of here.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribung.

COBOURG, Ont., Nov. 7.—A most destructive hurricane passed over here last night, doing great damage to shipping. The schooner Hanna Butler, loaded with barley, broke from their moorings during the night and drifted ashore near the East Pier. The former has about four feet of water in her hold, and it is feared the schooner and cargo will be a total loss. The cargo of the latter will be taken off in the morning with very little damage.

The schooner Eliza Fisher also broke from her

THE DISASTER RECORD. ON PERHTIGO REEF.

Capt. Joe Perrett, of the tug Bismarck, reports that on Friday he saw a vessel in such angerous proximity to Peshtigo Reef as to eave the impression that she was ashore. The

The large new iron propeller Lehigh got a line in her wheel while landing yesterday. It had to be cut out in sections.

While moving up the lower harbor Saturday night the tug Campbell brought the schooner Leo into contact with another vessel. The Leo had her bobstays and martingale-stays carried

week, but were released without damage.

SCHOONER W. H. WILLARD WRECKED.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Nov. 7.—Last night the schooner W. H. Willard, of Milwaukee, Capt. Lawrence, with a cargo of \$0,000 feet of lumber for a Benton Harbor firm, struck the North Pier, went ashore, and will become a total wreck. She was valued at about \$1,500. No insurance. She is owned by Capt. Lawrence. The cargo will be saved in good order. The crew were taken off by the life-saying crew, and were in an almost exhausted condition when they reached the shore.

[The W. H. Willard was built at Black River in 1856 by C. Hinman, and measures 108 tons. The insurance register gives her no rating, and announces that she is rotten.]

announces that she is rotten.]

THE COL. COOK AT MILWAUKEL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Milwaukes, Nov. 7.—The tug Welcome returned from Racine this morning with the schooner Col. Cook, which was at once placed in dry-dock. As the vessel is jacketed, the full extent of her injuries cannot be ascertained until to-morrow. There are several holes in her bottom, and a portion of her keel will have to be renewed.

ALSO THE TUG JOHN LEATHEM.

The tug John Leathem, recently ashore at

ALSO THE TUG JOHN LEATHEM.

The tug John Leathem, recently ashore at Whitensh Bay, also reached here to-day to go into dry-dock.

SCHOONER NABOB TO BE RESCUED.

An attempt is to be made by the tug Leviathan to get the schooner Nabob off the beach near Cana Island. She undertakes the job on percentage, and leaves here to-morrow.

THE THOMAS A. SCOTT.

THE THOMAS A. SCOTT.

Unless the barge Thomas A. Scott can be sold, or her rescue contracted for on a percentage, she will probably be permitted to remain where she is. Capt. McLeod, representing the underwriters, returned to Buffalo this afternoon.

ASHORE AND OFF.

While leaving the anchorage at South Maniton barbor on Saturday, the schooner Three Bells canted the wrong way and ran on the beach. She was promptly pulled off by the tug Wheeler, which was in the harbor at the time.

which was in the harbor at the time.

PROPELLER MILWAUKER DANAGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—The propeller Milwaukee, of the Western Transportation Line,

cound up, struck on Bar Point, Lake Erie, dam
spring her shoe and speel. She will go in dry
lock here. She arrived here at 3 p. m.

dock here. She arrived here at 3 p. m.

COLLISION.

The tug Music and barges, bound down, collided with the schooner L. C. Butts, bound down in tow of the tug W. A. Moore, just outside of St. Clair Flats Cut, carrying away the Butts' headgoar. The Butts will probably be towed to her destination.

ASHORE AND OFF.

The propeller Montana, of the Western Transportation Line, grounded on Grosse Point, Lake St. Clair. She was released by the ferry-steamer Garland.

SPRUNG A LEAK.

The tug W. A. Moore, of the Murphy Line, left this afternoon with the schooner Acontias. The Acontias is leaking, and will be towed to Buffalo. falo.

STEAN-BARGE DISABLED.

The Moore will take the barges of the disabled propeller Olean, and tow them to Au Sauble, Alpena and return.

HOME GATHERINGS. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

The comment of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE upon the action of the Chicago Seamen's Union in ad-

to the "special" meeting of the Union paid the advance demanded, and in numerous instances found great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of perfectly sober men to enable them to leave port. Captains stated to The Tribure reporter that, it seemed as if the seamen had spontaneously folged in a huge drunk over their action. Vessels engaged in the Muskepon lumber trade made trip engagements at anywhere from \$17 to \$20, and salled many of them with entire crews before the mast more than half seas over. No attempt will be made to defeat the action of the Union. But a failure to obtain an advance in freights to correspond with the increase of running expenses will cause a large number of vessels of medium size to be laid up long before the close of the month.

THE WEATHER.

After a freezing Saturday night the Sabbath opened auspiciously for seafaring men, and nearly all of the weather-bound vessels in port were towed out into the lake before dark. At daybreakshe wind began to shift from northwest to south. It came gontly at first, but freshend as the sun swept past meridian, and toward evening blew quite sharply down the lake. Vessels did not remain long is sight after getting all of their canvas set. Thus the departure of the fleet did not present any unusual feature beyond the fact that a steady movement was going on from daylight until dark. There were never at any time more than twenty-five sail in sight at one time, so quickly did all pass beyond the range of vision. The actual sailings of the day numbered eighty-eight. The prognostications of a heavy southwester advancing from the Ohio Valley, which were builetined early Saturday evening by the Signal Service Department, in connection with an "up signal" order, failed to be realized. A storm swept northward from the direction indicated, but it passed to the eastward of Lake Michigan, which was searcely embraced in its outer verge. A private dispatch from Buffalo to the Anchor Line Agency, received at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, announced the prevale

JAMS IN THE RIVER. damage, but a great amount of profanity, re-sulted.

A jam that lasted fully one hour was occa-sioned at Twenty-second street bridge by the schooner Sam Flint, while a tug was engaged in "winding" her. Here also no damage occurred.

The Menominee Barge Line Company's tug
Bismarck has just completed two round trips between Chicago and Menominee, towing a fleet of
three barges each way. The tug left on her
second trip at half-past 10 o'clock Thursday
moraing, and returned at half-past 9 o'clock
yesterday morning, having been gone exactly
seventy-one hours, or one hour less than three
days. This is the quickest round trip ever
made between the two ports. The Hismark left
for Menominee yesterday afternoon, towing
three light barges.

HE DESERVES A MEDAL.

When the Canadian schooner Two Priends
stranded in North Bay, on the night of Oct. 16,
the seas constantly breaking over her drove the

THE VACANT STEAMBOAT INSPECTORSHIP.

The outward-bound floet has departed.
The sobooner Magnolia may be added to the small but rapidly-increasing list of vessels in winter quarters here. The tug J. A. Crawford

winter quarters here. The tug J. A. Crawford also.

The schooner Champion got rid of her coal cargo by Saturday evening. She loaded with grain yesterday, and last evening took her departure for Buffalo.

On Saturday the tug Flossie Thielcke towed the schooner Binckhawk to South Chicago.

The stage of water in the river yesterday fell considerably below the average. In consequence the barge Mickaunee grounded near her slip in Mud Lake so hard that two tugs could not move her. Three, tugs are to be sent this morning to tow the barge to her dock.

Freezing weather was experienced on Lake Michigan Saturday night. Vessels which arrived yesterday morning had their hows covered with loc.

About fifteen cargoes of lumber are at the About fifteen cargoes of lumber are at the market.

While being landed at the Lake street bridge end of the iumber market yesterday, the schooner Regulator brought her jibboom in contact with a building and broke several panes of glass.

glass.

The tug Constitution was occupied even and one-half hours yesterday in moving the steambarge Northerner from the Nutt Elevator to the lake on a straight tow-bill contract. Besides the wear and tear incident to such heavy pulling, four tons of coal were consumed. Of such contracts it may truly be said "There's millions in it."

tracts it may truly be said "There's millions in it.

Two cribs of the north harbor pier extension at South Chicago are in position and nearly filled with stone, while a third crib is ready to be towed into position and sunk. The pier extension of these three cribs will be about 250 feet. The tug O. B. Green is engaged in towing down the stone necessary for the filling, the J. A. Crawford having been relieved because of a general debility complaint.

Philo Chamberlain, Eso, owner of the Northern Transit Line of propellers, has been in the city for several days past.

Peter Klein, agent of the Northern Transit Line at Milwaukee, spent the Sabbath in Chicago, and wondered at her marvelous growth.

The estimates of the survey on the dismasted schooner D. A. Van Valkenburg foot up the snug sum of \$8,000. It will cost \$900 to put new spars in the vessel, \$250 for the mizzenmast, \$350 for the mainmast, and \$300 for the foremast. The Van Valkenburg will require an entire new outfit above deck.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.
THE GIAITS BLOCKADE AT SUTFALO.
The grain blockade at this port still continues, but efforts are being made as far as possible by the Elevating Company to change the situation of affairs. The Watson Elevator resumed work this morning and the William Wells was opened on Wedneeday. These are the only houses on the herofore in operation that can be brought into use at present. There are a large number of vessels in the harbor with cargoes on board, the amount of grain affoat is stimated at 500,000 bushels, and it is believed that there are nearly 4,000,000 bushels in store, although the figures of the Elevating Company state it much lower. The Niagrar, City, Erie, Tifft, and Exchange, known as the railroad elevators, are full grain for shipment by rail. They cannot get cars to carry their accumulations off, neither can may vessels be placed at them. Shippers still refuse to accede to the demands of carriers? For an advance in freights, and shipments were made this morning at 9 cents on wheat and series of the elevating the place of the carry their accumulations of price of the second control of the place of the carry their accumulations of the place of the carry their accumulations of propellers still refuse to accede to the demands of carriers? For an advance in freights, and shipments were made this morning at 9 cents on wheat and is referred claim that they have being few. Carriers claim t NOTES FROM ABROAD. THE GRAIN BLOCKADE AT BUFFALO.

to hear of its further success.

GLANTIGE.

Portions of the wreck of the schooner E. M.
Davidson, cast ashore on Pilot Island, are being burned for the iron they contain.

The pressure of freight for shipment from Milwankee over the Grand Haven route was so great last week that it became necessary to load the schooner Myosotis with flour in order to obtain temporary relief. The vessel left for Grand Haven on Saturday evening with a \$600 freight. She was compelled to pay the longshoremen 60 cents per hour for loading.

Carkin Stickney & Cram's new tug, the Nat Stickney, lately built at Bast Saginaw, is engaged in towing vessels from Cheboygan to Toledo and Cleveland.

The schooner Chandler J. Wells, on her last trip to Buffalo, fell short ninety-seven bushels of corn. She loaded at the Gulsna in Chicago and discharged at the City in Buffalo. On the trip before she was short seventy bushels.

Manistee will soon add salt of home manufacture to her shipments. The Times and Standard says that "great excitement was caused in that city Thursday by the news that the Charles Reits salt-well was a success; good brine was struck at 1,500 feet, and it came stronger and stronger. Those who have tasted it pronounce it superior to Saginaw brine. This will double the size and commercial importance of our city at an early day, and for the time being it throws even the election in the shade."

on her arrival at this port.

A SURVEY ARRANGED.

William H. Wolf leaves here to-day for Manitowoo, to represent the owners of the schooner Guido Pfister in a survey of the vessel. John Humble, of Buffalo, acts for the underwriters.

THE WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7—5:22 p. m.—Signals down. Also ordered down at Houghton, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwankee, Section 1, Chicago, Sections 3 and 4, Grand Haven, Mackinaw, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Section 5, Cisveland, Eric. LAKE PORTS.

PORT RUBON, Mich., Nov. 6.—Passed up-Propellers Chicago, David W. Bust, Alpena and barges, Huron City and consort, J. P. Donaldson and barges, Gazelle and barges, Araxes and barges; schooners Helen Pratt. Thomas Gawn, P. S. Marsh. Pathinder, David Stewart, Josephine Donaldson, James C. Havrison, Gallatin. Down—Propellers Tecumseh, Boston, Havans and consort; schooners H. R. Newcombe, Exile, L.C. King, George C. Finney, Daniel E. Bailey, F. M. Knapp, John Burt, Thomas Quayle.

Wind, west gentle. Weather cloudy and cold. DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribunt.
DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—Bound down—Propeller Montana; steam-barges Sanliac, East Saginaw and barges; schooners C. H. Burton, J. Bigler, Mineral State, Acontias, Ellen Spry, E. J. McVez, Narragansett, Prussia.

Bound up—Propeller Milwaukee, schooners James C. Harrison, T. W. Perry.

James C. Harrison, T. W. Ferry.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. T.—Arrivals—Schooners Nellie Gardner, Parana, E. A. Nicholson, Michigan, Newsboy, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propellers Milwaukee, T. W. Palmer, Conemaugh; schooners H. P. Baldwin, Horner, F. A. Georger, M. S. Bason, Queen City, Adventure, Chicago.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Obleago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. T.—The schooners Three Bells and Typo arrived at Racine this morning. The arrivals here from below to-day were the schooners Charles Hinckley and Maria Martin.

The steam-barge Nahani, and tug Welcome, with the schooner Alice B. Norris, cleared for Chicago this afternoon.

BSCANABA.

Chicago this afternoon.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 7.—Arrived—Propellers Fred Kelley, W. L. Brown, and Minnesota, and schooners M. K. Warner and Kate Winslow. Cleared—Propellers Vienna and W. L. Brown, schooners Verona and Republic.

Wind south, warmer.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 6.—Cleared—Schooner Minnehaba, propeller Champlain.

Arrived—Tug Alcona, schooner San Diego, tug Oswego.

Wind postbases however.

Oswego. Wind northwest heavy; freezing hard.

Wind porthwest heavy: freezing hard.

MARQUETTS.

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Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 7.—Cleared for ChicagoPropellers Sparta, Commodore.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

terrible privation must have been endured by them this winter.

L'Union Sucriere, Franco-Canadian, has issued its prospectus. The capital is 10,000,000 frances, in 40,000 shares of 250 france each. The cold climate of Canada is said to be specially favorable to the preservation of the beef from which the sugar is to be made. The estimated net value of an acre of beets is about \$200. If this estimate should be fulfilled, the farmer will be well remunerated. For five years the sugar made from beets in Canada is to be free from excise; and, if a duty be put on, it is to be below the import duty. Four different establishments for the manufacture of this sugar are to be set up. The company promises itself an annual profit of 2,000,000 frances. Whether this expectation be realized or not, the experiment of making before the sugar in Canada will now be made, with the sid of adequate capital and all the requisit knowledge and experience.

It was recently announced that the project of establishing a line of steamers between Quebec and some French port had been settled, and that a subvention of a given amount from the French Government might be counted on. The announcement was premature. Senator Fabre, however, writes from Paris that the French Government is well disposed towards Canada,—M. Gambetta especially so; but it is not known what the Chamber would be disposed to do in the matter of a subvention.

A man named Burus, doing business at Havelock, Canada, near the New York border, has been arrested here for setting fire to his premises in order to defraud the company in which he was insured. Detectives discovered that, previous to the fire being set, he had smuggled \$2,000 worth of his goods across the line. It appears he had been carrying on a smuggling business for some time.

Three hundred more French-Canadians from the heart of the Province of Quebec have gone into Massachusetts to work in the factories.

The hundred more french-Canadians from the remains of the sum and step mother, the line treated them. Special

following resolutions were unani-pted. Also, a petition was drawn recommended to be submitted to

to the Morgue, although by the dress of the decoased he was evidently a person of means.
Here the body lay three days, and from here it
would as surely have gone to the cometery and
have remained forever unredognized had not
Mr. William Hunning, First Secretary of the
American Cossail-General, accompanied by a
friend, come and saked to see the occupants of
the death chamber. The two gentlemen passed
down the row of silent sleepers till they came to
where lay the body of the man whose sudden
death has just been described. "Good God!"
shouted Mr. Hunning, "there is Bugene T.
Beili!"

"Two witnesses are required to identify the
body," said the warder, and as Mr. Hunning's
friend had not been personally acquainted with
the deceased, Mr. Weaver, the American ConsuiforVienna, was fetched in all basts, and he, too,
at once recognized in the deceased the remains
of his soliesarue, Mr. Beil, the American ConsuiGeneral in Pesth. A mere chance thus led to
the identification of a bedy which would otherwise have been buried, a few hours later, in a
nameless and silent grave. The fate of Mr.
Beil would the have remained forever when of
those mysteries of which any one's experience
can furnish numerous instances.

A Big Mushroom.

Parislans delight in monstrosities of various
kinds, and have been crowding round one of
Chevel's windows in the Palah Royal to see an
enormous mushroom, which grew in a wood at
versailles, and was brought to Paris with the
utmost care as a positive phenomence, it is
more than a yard in circumference, and the
weight is something over twenty-four pounds.

Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of
the bowels, cannot exist when Hop Bitters are

AMUSEMENTS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE, KIRALFY BROS.

TWO GRAND BALLETS,
Led by the great
Mile. DE ROSA and Mons. ARNOLD KIRALFT,
And a Corps of Two Hundred.
New Scenery, Brilliant Armors,
Gorgeous Marches, and Grand Pageants.
A full Military Band upon the Stage.
Also, the Wonderful Baby Elephant.
In all making one of the
Grandest Speciacular Representations the
World Has Ever Seen.

Monday, Nov. 15-PRANK MAYO M VAN, THE M'VICKER'S THEATRE. THE POLK COMEDY COMPANY
In the comedy-draw by Geo. H. Jessop.

A GENTLEMAN PROM NEVADA.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Monday, Nov. 8, Seven Nights and Matimess.
Collier's Banker's Daughter Combination,
Under the anaptees of A. M. Patmer, Union Square
J. W. COLLIER.
In Bronson Howard's Charming Play. BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

Monday, Nov. 15-Clark & Marble's Celebrated Till.

Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Buitinch-st., Boston, Mass. The suther may be consulted on all discussions requiring skill and experi-

RUPTURE \$100

. W. COLLINS, of "The Banker's Daughte GEORGE L. BROWNING and Capt. S. le, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

parond, General Superintendent of the stral Railroad, of New Jersey, is at the

M. KAY, Stevens Point, Wis.; C. M. St. Clair rife, Indians, Pa.; E. Williams and wife, N. ad G. E. Collins and wife, are stopping at

THE SOCIALISTS.

THEIR MEETING YESTERDAY.
ber of the defeated Socialists, GreenCommunists, Radicals, etc., who were
e shelf at last Tuesday's election, met
afternoon at 54 West Lake street.
100 persons were present. O. A.

ckintosh, the editor of the Vampiretcher, address as to the result of the last electionneing both political parties, and in the said that he perceived in the electration of the establishing of a National and the name of the party was future to determine; but upon a complete of the labor parties, and in it is precipitated all the better elements of organizations, which would control on. The speaker denounced the press, and everybody else not in accord with anback pasty, and wound up by advo-

Resorced, That we consider the recent glgantic forestalling operation known as a corner in pork, organized and carried out by Phil Armour & Co., to be most injurious to the useful and productive part of society; and Resolved, That, in this so-called smart business operation, by which this firm is reported to have cleared \$6,000,000, we recognize a monster gambling transaction, equal in its pernicious characteristics to any gambling known to the law, and in which, by chance or cunning, money or property is obtained without any equivalent being given in exchange; and Resolved, That while we know that this "corner on pork" is accepted and indorsed as a very successful piece of legitimate business by the olergymen who minister to Armour & Co.'s spiritual wants, and who, no doubt, have already offered up thanks to Almighty God for the many blessings, including the \$6,000,000, showered upon these solid members of the Church, and that this indorsement is approved by all respectable people, we, the much despised Radicals, Socialists, Greenbackers, and Communists, hold such transactions to be gambling in the fullest sense of the word, disreputable alike to all engaged therein and disgraceful to those who share in the profits or indorse the operation, for such transactions are destructive of all honesty and morality, and detrimental to the welfare of the people; and Resolved, That a request be made to the next General Assembly of this State to pass laws making this kind of business a State's prison offense.

esolutions occasioned a good deal of talk, g opposing them on the ground that many would ultimately open the eyes of and bring their own reform. Mr. Adams posed on the same ground, neeting turned itself into a sort of genuinelation meeting because of their relutes in the elections, denouncing the gmen for having the good sense to yote publican ticket. The resolutions were adopted.

MILITIA NOTES.

CAPT. RICHARD ROBIN. Company G, Sixth In-lantry, is absent on fen days' leave of absence. A SPECIAL meeting of the Board of Officers of the First Regiment will be held at the armory

T. C. R. E. Kocz, Company I, First Regi-asks for the honorable discharge of Pri-rving R. Bigsly, on account of removal. Sixth Regiment will have battalion drills alternate Wednesday evening throughout nter. On those nights company drill will litted.

regiment. Approved.

First-Legur. A. D. Snith, commanding Company G. First Regiment, has asked for an election in his company to fill the office of Captain, vice Lindsey resigned.

The First Regiment's new band commenced practicing in the armory last Monday evening. There are at present thirty members. Prof. Hutchinson is the leader.

ficers twice every mor up during the winter.

sufficiency to be decided of the following off-for the "St. Bernard Rifles," the new com-y which has been assigned to the First In-try Regiment, have been forwarded, the be having been duly elected a week ago last arday night: Captain, Holman G. Puring-

Prince band of the First Regiment coarsing and drilling under Prof. Auto-almost every night in the week, and the bars are making rapid progress.

gret and esteem for the deceased.

THE Board of Officers of the Sixth Regiment held a regular business meeting at headquarters last Saturday evening, at which matters of a routine nature were brought up and disposed of. Among other things under consideration was the question of appointing an honorary staff, consisting of an Inspector, an Ordnance Officer (Commissary, etc., all of which offices are unrevoided for by the code so far as commissions re concerned. The question of adopting a

smonth under the rule of the First Brigade are most abominably located, and all the staff officers are becoming disgusted. The building is a lodg-ing and boarding-house of no great pretension, and the officers are compelled to submit to all

be effected before that time.

Now THAT the Republicans have a majority in the State General Assembly, it is quite probable that amendments may be made in the Militia law during the coming session of the Legislature. Some changes are greatly needed, as portions of the code as it now exists are almost ludicrous in their construction. It would be a good plan for a number of brigade and regimental officers to get together, overhaul the law, and agree upon whatever changes would in their opinions be beneficial to the military organizations, have the document signed by all the officers of the State, and then placed in the hands of some Representative to introduce to the Legislature and Senate at as early a day as possible, that the bill might be reached and passed upon before the next general inspec-

mai inauguration of the Governor.

There is one thing that excites general remark among all Rastern visitors to Chicago, and brings universal condemnation upon our authorities. That is, that this city, with more uncocupled territory than any other city of its size on the continent, with six crack military organizations, cannot, or will not, afford them a common parade-ground on which they may become efficient in field movements. All the commands are proficient in company maneuvres, but all are sadly lacking in battalion and brigade drill. The First and Second Infantry Regiments are sadly behind in battalion movements, and their line officers make so many mistakes that f Garfield the harbinger of a glorious of Garfield the harbinger of a glorious and the name of the party was a future to determine; but upon a commucieus of the labor parties, and in it be precipitated all the better elements old organizations, which would control without. The speaker denounced the press, id, and everybody else not in accord with eenback party, and wound up by advortemants of the property of the party of the property of the p

COME ALONG!

Madison Street, Chicago. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 7.—The Emery Brothers, leading capitalists and real-estate owners, who have erected more handsome buildings in Cincinnati during the past few years than any ten other property-owners in the city, have been making large purchases of vacant land in Chicago. They state that the seat of their active building operations will be transferred next fear to that city, where, they say, it pays bette than in Cincinnati. They propose to build 20 feet front of business blocks, and 850 feet of swellings in blocks during the season. Some of the property which they have purchased, and are intending to improve, is on West Madison. They say that a house that rents for \$25 a month in Covington, Ky., and \$30 a month in Cincinnati, will bring \$75 a month in Chicago, and taxes are lower there.

THE REASON WHY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

OSICAGO, Nov. 8.—When Mayor Harrison first started out on his great reform policy, the good cirzens of Chicago began to shout "He's the best Mayor the city ever had." He hoodwinked cidzens of Chicago began to shout "He's the best Mayor the city ever had." He hoodwinked and cable-towed the religious fanatics to a Queen's taste, and the evil-doers were trembling in their boots. The good citizens of Chicago blessed the day when Carter Harrison was declared Mayor, and looked with great expectations for the time when sin, in all its shapes, would have to depart from Chicago. But what have we to-day: The all-night dead-fails of State street, and the sinks of sin on Wabash avenue, are more numerous and boider than they ever were before. We behold the proprietor of one of the worst all-night houses in the city working both night and day for the ticket the "best Mayor" sought to have elected. Bawds were protected on condition that they would furnish their quota of lucre to the already depleted treasury of the Democracy. They were told that they and their friends would have to close up and remove if the Republican ticket was elected. This talk disgusted the citizens of Wabash and Michigan avenues, both Democrats and independents, and they voted the Republican ticket almost to a man, being disgusted with the midnight carousais and shouts of revelry emanating from the throats of the drunken bawds and their friends who were protected by the representatives of the Democratic party.

COULD NOT FIND 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The following editorial ap-CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The following editorial appeared in the News sometime last July;

On the day following the Presidential election THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will print the following editorial paragraph, or one just like it:

The returns are not all in at this writing, but enough are in to satisfy us that the Republican National icket has been overwheimingly defeated. New York, Connecticut, and Indiana have gone Democratic, and it is not decided as yet whether Pennsylvania, Illinois, and New Hampshire remain in the Republican fold. Hancook's majority in New York will not full short of Tilden's in 1876, while Indiana and Connecticut have been clearly swept by the Democratic tidal wave. It is only fair to presume from all this that Gardeld was not the man the people wanted. When his nomination came, the array of indisputable charges which were laid upon his nead made too big a load for him or his party to carry. Gardied should never have been moninated. A half a million of the strongest Republicans in the country have voted against him. The Republicans could not have nominated a weaker man.

How is this? I have searched the editorial col-

nated a weaker man.

How is this? I have searched the editorial columns of Wednesday's Termunz and find nothing like it. Will the editor of the Daily News please explain and greatly oblige A DEMOCRAT.

WEST POINT.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SPHINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—Wesley Merritt.
son of C. S. Merritt, of this city, has received an appointment as Cadet at West Point from this district.

A book of choice receipts, elegantly printed, will be sent free to any address, on receipt of a postal-card, by waiter Baker & Co., the great Chocoiste Manufacturers, of Durchester, Mass., who have just entered upon the second century of their business career.

THE UTE TROUBLE.

Agent Berry's Story of the Killing of Jackson by Indians.

His Fate Provoked by His Wanton Murder of a Friendly Chief's Son.

Every Possible Effort Made to Save the Murderer from the Vengeance of the Savages.

But He Had to Pay the Penalty of Blood for Blood-No Tortures Inflicted supon Him.

The Complications of National and State Authorities as to the Arrest of Maj. Berry.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns.

DENYER, Colo., Nov. 3.—For several weeks past sensational accounts of the killing of young Jackson, the freighter, by the Utes, and of his reputed surrender by the whites who had him in charge while conveying him to Gunnison City for trial, and blood-curding stories of the City for trial, and blood-curding stories of the fearful tortures to which he was said to have been subjected by the savages before life was extinct, have divided with the excitement of polytical issues the attention of the press and peolitical issues the attention of the press and peo-ple of Colorado. The fever for revenge coursed like red-hot lava through the quick pulses of the border people, and companies were organ-ized and armed, waiting only for a word of command, or even a common consent, to march against the Utes for a war of extermination. THE PICTURE WAS PAINTED of a couple of drunken and quarrelso

of a couple of drunken and quartersome tree entering a camp of peaceful frighters, near the borders of the Reservation, and demanding bread. On being civilly answered that there was none cooked, they said it was "a heap d—d lie!" and, brandishing their weapons, threatened the life of every one if not immediately supplied. They shot at one of the men who was trying to get behind a wagon, waen young Jackson drow his gun and shot at one of them, when they both precipitately rode away. In the morning, not supposing that the Indian was wounded, or that there would be any serious results from the af-fray, the freighters moved on to Cline's ranch nd halted there, when suddenly a large body of and with Col. Hoyt of Washington, and a Mr. and with Col. Hoyt of washington, and a Mr.
Holmes from the Agency, rode up and detained
them as prisoners until Maj. Berry, the Indian
Agent at Los Pinos, and a company of soldiers
came up. A pariey ensued, during which Col.
Offerel, the officer in command of some 200
troops en route for Fort Hays, who was camped close by, offered to take charge of young Jack-son and guard him from the Indians; but Berry, Cline, Hoyt, Holmes, and Commissioner Meacham son City for trial. And, the following morning, Hoyt, Holmes, and Cline, with one Indian, started for Gunnison, and, when a few miles out from camp, the Indians returned, took the prisoner them and carried him away. No word was heard of his fate until one day a white nan scouting in the mountains found fastened to a tree the charred and mutilated remains of a

TERRIBLY DISPIGURED and with both hands and feet cut off before the fire had consumed with slow torments the life of the unhappy victim.

Such were the stories which passed like wildfire among the border camps; and it was assumed that Maj. Berry had, in collusion with the Indians, agreed upon this easy surrender of the Government and the settlements with the In-dians should be impeded. Mad fromy filled the hearts of these border-men, who demanded to be led against the Indians, and one universal threat of extermination ewept over the countr

of the entire matter from Maj. Berry, which is so reasonable and evidently truthful that it should secure credence against the entire mass of accumulated invective by which their names have been covered with infamy. It is substantially as follows:

Matters at the Los Pinos Agency had been for a long time quiet and peaceful. After the death of old Chief Ouray it had been more difficult to secure the consent of the younger and more flery Chiefs to sign the treaty whereby they agreed to abandon their homes,—the homes of their fathers, their hunting-grounds, and the burnal places of their dead,—and remove to a distant field. And here be it said that the attachment of the Indian races to their ancient homes, however wild or even desolate they may be, is something inherent and indissoluble in their wild natures, and not subject to reason or convenience. Here they knew every trail over the mountains, every water-course, the favorit feeding-places of game; and all the forms of Nature became theirs personally and poculiarly. They have no books or newspapers, as we have, to make common all places; but each spot and rock has for them a familiar spirit. A great part of the Indian troubes which have been continuous through American history have arisen in attempts to move them from their hereditary homes as the emeroaching inroads of civilization pressed upon them. Witness the Sominoie wars: the bloody Modec contests in the Lava-Buds; the trayedy with Sitting-Bull, which cost us some of our most gallant solders; and the more wearisome and exhausting pursuit of Victorio and his Apaches, who declared he would never have entered upon the warpath if he had been left in quiet possession of his loved "Ojo Callente." By persistent labor and personal influence, Agent Berry and the Commissioners had secured the consent of the Uncompange Utes to the treaty of removal, and all that remained was the receipt and instribution of the money that was promised them. All was peace, when, early on the moreing of Sept. 29, the bedroom door of Ag

tie, but stricken down by the

WANTON BULLET OF A DRUNKEN "BULLWHACKER."

Yet, instead of going out in usual Indian-fashion, and pouring a tide of vengeance upon the
first train of whites he might meet, he loyally
comes to his Agent and asks him what do.

When Maj. Berry stepped outside of his door,
he found thirty or forty more Indians arraed and
eager for the fray. This was a hard case he had
to meet, and one which taxed all his powers of
thought, and all the influence he had over these
wild forest-men. He knew that the Indians
were splendidly asmed and mounted. He knew
that, at the call of Shavano, full 800 of the
bravest Indians in the world could be gathered
in a few hours; he knew that there were
hundreds of freighters all along the road, hurrying in supplies to the different camps to meet
a winter's siege; he knew that within and close
without the Reservation were multitudes of
families isolated and unprotected, and small
settlements no more prepared to meet
an Indian foray than leaves can stand
before an autumn hurricane; and he folt
as if they all stood upon the crater's brink of a
pent-up volcano. His clerk, with Col. Hoyt and
Mr. Holmes, came up to speak to him. He
waved them off, and they saw in the knit faces
of the Indians that something deep and dangerous was working therein. At was a foarful
moment, and he summoned all his power topersuade them that the guilt of one should not
be visited upon all. He promised them that the
guilty one should be arrested, tried for his
crime, and executed if convicted. They insisted
on going at once to Cline's ranch, in the vicinity
of which the crime had been committed, and
they would take the man and try him. They
could not be checked in this resolve,—so he
promised that he would go there too. They insisted in going by a trail which would shorten
the distance to about twenty-one miles. He
felt that he ought to have speak their tongue
as well as his own, and Mr. Holmes, to
go with them and restrain them
from excess. They hesitated for a while,
lest at

but had hard work to force their horses to keep up with the impetuous pace of the Indians.

On reaching the ranch, they found the wagontrain, and Henry pointed out

THE MEN WHO HAD FIRED THE SHOTS

at the young Chief and himself. Of the five men, two only had shot,—young Johnson, hephew of the freighter Jackson, and a teamster who had lired a revolver at Henry, one shot of which had cut his clothes, but without wounding him. Hoyt and Holmes hurried forward, made prisoners of the two, and took them into the house. They persuaded Shavano to leave all his men outside, but he himself went into the room where the prisoners were, and sat himself 'opposit the one who had shot his son, and watched him, as he had promised Maj. Berry to do nothing until he came. And this, said Col. Hoyt, was the most peaceful, wonderful, and pitiful sight he ever witnessed. On one side was the grizzly old Chief, sitting patiently for two hours, facing and watching the man who had confessed himself the murderer of his boy,—his Winchester rifle on his knee, and his hand upon the trigger. The great muscles of his arms would swell like steel bands, while the texars poured down like rain, and great sighs would come from his breast like the grouns of a wounded tiger. Yet he made no attempt upon the murderer, because he had promised. How many cultured white men would hold their patience so? The agony of those hours to young Jackson must have been fearful as death itself.

In the meantime, Maj. Berry, Commissioner Meacham accompanying him, had applied to Col. Fletcher at the Post for fifty men; but he could only spare him fifteen, under the command of Capt. Stelle: and with these he hastened to Cline's as rapidly as possible, reaching there about 420 p.m. In the meantime, Col. Offerie, with 20 men en route for Fort Hays, had arrived at Cline's, and was encamped close by. On Berry's arrival the elder Jackson went there, but did not receive much eucouragement, and soon returned, and by his own consent was piaced, together with the driver and young

diana should be impeded. Mad fromy filled the hearts of these border-men, who demanded to be led against the Indians, and one universal threat of a Mad. Berry and his fellow-conspirators was required. A surrant was issued by a Justice of the Peace at Gunnico, and placed for service in the hadds of a Constable ham and Smith, who wentet be Reservation, and his hat, claiming that he had served the warrant tupon Berry, who refused to recognize the reversal his hat, claiming that he had served the warrant tupon Berry, who refused to recognize the reversal his hat, claiming that he had served the warrant tupon Berry, who refused to recognize the reversal his hat, claiming that he had served the warrant tupon Berry, who refused to recognize the reversal to the candidate the property of the control of the candidate the reversal his hat, claiming the had served the warrant tupon Berry, who refused to recognize the reversal to the candidate the reversal to the warrant tupon Berry, and the reversal to the re

kill Indian,—

Indian kill white Man.

All right,—all right!" He says that he was afterwards told that Jackson, was shot, and his body left close to the place of capture; and that no torures of lingering death were inflicted upon him, as has been so generally and vigorously circulated. He has been since then busily engaged in ferreting out the instigators of this capture and murder, and is satisfied that it is an indian brave from San Miguel. Commissioner Meacham concurs in this belief. He is satisfied that the work was done by another and much larger party than that of Chief Shavano, which larger party had come from the southwest in answer to the runner's call; and that they may have crossed the trail of Shavano's party, and from some stragglers received information of the agreement and proposed disposition of the prisoner. Messrs, Hoyt and Hoimes also think they recognized the voices of white renegades in the party.

And now is introduced another phase of the matter. Agent Berry states that, while he was busily engaged in quieting the Indians and ferreting out the authors of the last outlage, a man named Smith appeared at the Agency, claiming to be the bearer of a warrant from a Justice of the Peace of Gunnison, named Waller, for his arrest; and, though Smith did not read it to Berry, or serve it upon him in any legal manner. Smith insisted upon Berry's starting with him instantly for Gunnison, for trial as an accessory to the murder of young Jackson. Maj. Berry found that this man of the multitudinous and ubiquitous

scout, and demanded rations from the Quartermaster, to which he had no claims whatever;
that Gen. McKenzie had ordered him out of the
licervation, and commanded his arrest if he
staid longer. Col. Hoyt says that he can prove
that Smith, on his recent trip, urged Mr. Holmes
to put all his property into his Smith's) hands,
as he had power to protect it,—but really hoping
that Holmes would be taken by the borderpeople and summarily executed, in which case
he (Smith) would saze the property.

"Yet," said Mal. Berry, "with all this knowlodge I was loth to be, even in appearance, an
tangonistic to the State authorities, and would
almost have gone with him,—not as recognizing
a legal summons, but to meet fairly the public
sentiment of the border. But, counseling with
the commandant, Col. Fletcher, and Commissioner Meecham, they both advised me that iny
inithence with the Indians, who were on the
knife-edge of indecision between peace and war,
required me to remain in the interest, of public
safety. I wanted first to quiet them, and to remove them bolow the cantonment and away
from the public road, where there was danger of
constant collision with freighters and others.
This I safely accomplished. In the meantime,
Smith returned to Ouray, publishing broadly
that I had defied the authority of a state warrant, and that he had been in danger of his life
from my friends, the Indians. They were indeed deeply incensed against him for his impudent declarations and threats while there. Such
was the man who was sent to arrest me. On his
return to Ouray, the apparent conflict of authority was telegraphed to Washington, and the
Assistant Socretary of the Interior wired to
United States District Attoney Johnson at Denver to counsel with me about the matter. He
came at once, and on the way stopped at Pitkin
for my arrest, and, with Maj. J. D. Smith, the
United States District Marshal, came to the
Agency and it was there duly served upon me
and Col. Hoyt.

"The next question was
Row We Could SAFELY PROCEED To DEN

"The next question was

"One next question was

How we could safely proceed to denyer, passing through a district where I was well known, and where the people were, by reason of the false reports which had been circulated, so wildly emblitered against me that they had picketed the reads and threatened my life if I should pass. Col. Hoyt, the Deputy Marshal, and Commissioner Meacham, who determined to accompany us, asked if I could conduct them out some other way. I said that I could, by a long and tedious journey. To this they consented; and, starting from the Agency on Oct. 21, with ive Indian guides, we traveled on horseback 300 miles to the White River post, where we were most kindly received and entertained by Col. Moore, in command, and the officers under him. On this trip our stock of provisions became entirely exhausted, except sait, which by itself is rather a slim diet. Fortunately we came to an Indian encampment, where we were able to purchase a few venison hams, and lived luxuriously on ham and sait, with sait and ham for variety. From thence we went to Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, without further adventure, and from thence to this piace, via Cheyenne, reaching here last night."

Such is the account given by Maj. Berry, and fully confirmed by all the party; and they say

of the affair which has ever been given to the press; and that, while the State papers have not probably intended to do them wrong, their sources of information have been all from one side, and warped by prejudice. Maj. Berry is a fine-appearing man, who looks at you with fair and level eyes, and does not seem like one who would shrink from any duty, or who would betray the life of a fellow-man. Commissioner Meacham says that the Utes are the finest tribe of Indians on the Continent, and that they are so attached to Maj. Berry for his kindness and fidelity that they would fight for him as for themselves; and that, except he came out by his own free will, he could not have been removed by force, except by the bloodiest Indian war in American history. Yet he and Cot. Hoyt are here in charge of the United States Marshal, under the charge of complicity with Messrs. Cline and Hoimes as accessories to and conniving at the taking of the life of an American citizen. The other two are in the hands of the State authorities on the same charge. Messrs. Berry and Hoyt both speak in the highest terms of Deputy Marshal Smith, and say that he is as far removed from his ignoble namesake as the sunlit noon is from midnight darkness.

D. S. COVERT. PIRST FULL AND CORRECT ACCOUNT

A SOUTHERN VIEW.

Solid South-Must Accept the Amend-ments in Good Faith, or Get Another Dose of Reconstruction

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, Nov. 5.

The Democratic party is overwhelmingly defeated. Garfield is elected, probably by eighty have the House by a good working majority.

Mr. Garfield was not a strong candidate [7],
but he is the leader of a devilish strong party. Gen. Hancock was a strong candidate, but his party was weak. These are facts, and it be-

ous consideration.

What made the Republican party so irresistible?

What made the Democratic party so weak?

The Republican party is backed a Solid North; the Democratic party is backed by a Solid South. This explains the result, but we must look further to chesover how the Republican party was able to combine the North against us. It was able to do it because we combined the South. A dozen Republican districts and three or four Republican States in the South would have enabled the Democratic party to elect Hancock with all case. He would have carried ten Northern States. But the Solid South crushed him down as if he were loaded with lead, while his opponent is elected by wonderful odds. The Solid South did more. It lost us Ohio, Indiana, New York, New Jersey, and every Northern Democratic State. It laid on the shelf some of our dearest, truest friends. Thurman, McDonald, Hendricks, English, Kernan, Wallace, and scores of Congressmen have had to waik the plank for no other reason than that they were backed by the Solid South. How bitterly all true, patriotic Southerners must feel this! How humiliating to know that their friendship means political death. But, while this is so, we should not overlook our own shortcomings. We have allowed our extreme men to have too much influence. We have abouted for a "full vote, a free ballot, and a fair count," while we winked at almost any efforts to pull this or that candidate through. We have denounced the grab game of the Hepublicans, but at the same time we have played it pretty strong ourselves. We have decreted the use of Supervisors in Northern cities, but we have not kept our own skirts clean. In trying to deceive our opponents we have deceived ourselves and destroyed our friends,—the Thurmans, the Medonalds, and the Wallaces of the North. Defeated and humilisted, we are confronted by a Staiwart President, backed by a Republican House. We must stand firm, face the situation, and meet it like men. We must not commit the errors in the future that our extreme men commit

Late Colorado Mining News.

Leaguile Oirealar, Oct. 30.

A recent newspaper report on a mine near Tin Cup, Gunnison, states that the mine was opened in 1s78; that there are two shafts, one saxy-live feet deep, the other fifteen feet; that the mine has been bonded for \$2,000,000 cash. This is the way that capital is driven from the Gunnison.

The Chronicle's correspondent states that "a vast body of mineral has been struck in the Tin Cup, Gunnison, running from 700 to 1,500 ounces to the ton," and adds that the chief owner, Mr. J. J. Mastin, late of the defunct Mastin Bank of Kansas City, has gone home to "arrange for working all winter." If "a vast body" of "700-ounce ore" has been struck, the only "home arrangements" required would seem to be "arrangements" to receive dividends.

Twenty-eight men are now at work upon the White Quail. The incline, consisting of a well-beveled T rail, is being placed in position. It aggregate weight is about 10,000 pounds, and it was manufactured in Chicago.

Four companies—to wit: the Chrysolite, the Little Chief, the Little Pittsburg, and the Leadville Mining Company—are now taking ore from their mines, without making profit enough to pay dividends. Let us hope they will presently strike new ore bodies which may pay something better.

Manager Bolkor, of the Chrysolite, succeeded

Carboniferous workings, and proceeded on Monday last to resume work in the rest of the mine. We now again quote, on fair authority, an average output of fifty tons a day. The story of the fire from first to last has been curious, and ought to be related by some one who knows. When the fire broke out, Chrysolite stock was \$4, and full to \$3.75. As the fire progressed, and seemed more and more difficult to extinguish, the stock gradually rose, until, on Monday last, when Manager Rolker rather unexpectedly resumed work, it said at \$7. We have already stated that a shap contest for control is expected to occur at

LEADVILLE.

An Important Suit, Involving Title to the Whole Town-Judge Hallett De-cides that the Title Is Still in the

United States—Squatters' Rights.

Leadville Circular, Oct. 39.

The sportance of the decision rendered on the 22d by Judge Hallett, in the case of Mosser vs. Tucker and others, led us to interview Judge G. C. Bates, the leading counsel for the defense. Judge Bates has spent a long life in the practice of law; was United States District Attorney fast in Michigan for cight years the years in first in Michigan for eight years, two years in California, and two years in Utah. When he settled here he made himself the especial cham-pion of the squatters against the placer claim-ants, and has been throughout identified in their We asked Judge Bates:

"Judge, will you please to state the scope and effect of last week's decision?" Judge Bates—"The whole main question was decided in the case—to-wit; that the Stevens & Letter patent, and also the Starr patent, each covering more than 160 acres of land, which was

entered since July 9, 1870, are absolutely null and void on their face, as contrary to the United States statutes under which they were issued. By this decision the title to all the lands covered by the Stevens & Leiter patent—namely: 220 acres—and the Starr patent—nicluding 164 acres—is still in the United States, and the 20,000 people who occupy them are entitled to their possession

and the Starr patent—jucluding 184 acres—is still in the United States, and the 20,000 people who occupy them are entitled to their possession as squatters. All moneys received by the so-called patentees will have to be refunded. This is the sixth decision of the same tenor rendered by Judge Hallett, stiting in the Circuit Court of the United States, one of which has been affirmed by Judge Lawe, of the United States Court in Kansas. The cases are now in the Supreme Court at Washington, where a decision may perhaps be had this winter."

Should Judge Hallett's opinion be affirmed by the Supreme Court, the tenure of land at Leadville will revert to the statu quo before its settlement. That is to say, every one who holds a lot will own it under squatter title against every one escept the United States. But, if he leaves it, any one else may enter and occupy it, and hold it as against him. The occupant cannot convey it except by quitclaim, for the real ownership is in the United States. The remedy will be for the City of Leadville to apply to the United States for a town-site, on the grant of which every bona-fide lot or house holder can obtain from the city a patent for his lot, on payment of his share of the expenses,—say 35.

A decision in the Kemp case, which is on the Supreme-Courf docket at Washington, is shortly expected. There are some curlous features in this case, which Mr. Thomas Patterson has gone to Washington to examine, and, if necessary, explain. If the facts are as stated by the oppo-

this case, which Mr. Thomas Patterson has gone to Washington to examine, and, if necessary, explain. If the facts are as stated by the opponents of the placer-patentees, the judgment may contain some unusual clauses.

In the Stevens & Leiter and Starr patent cases, Judge Hallett's decision was based upon the fact that the applicants demanded more acres than the law allowed—namely: 289 acres in one case, and 164 acres in the other.

The other so-called placer-patents granted or applied for, extending in a radius of five miles around Leaduille, will be invalidated by the Courts on the ground of fraud,—simply forghe reason that the applicants, under the false pretense of intending to placer-mine for gold, really proposed to defraud the United States of their territery, and to make their money by selling town-lots to citizens ignorant of the law and of the weakness of their title. These placer-patentees have no more title to their so-called

patentees have no more title to their so-called placers than the man in the moon, and any one who pays them money throws it away.

One curious and rather serious consequence of Judge Hallett's decision is, that the City of Leadville has no longer any right to levy taxes on real estate. The title to real property being in the United States, the occupants thereof cannot be compelled to pay taxes. As the taxes are payable next month this will prove a serious matter.

The Denver News says of the late placer-patent case, on the 23d ult.: "The United States Circuit Court was occupied all day yesterday with the case of Mosser vs. Tucker and Wilson, involving the validity of the Stevens & Leiter Leadville patent, which was declared void; and the plaintiff, who was a squatter on the lots in question, and who was ejected therefrom nearly two years ago by the parties claiming under the placer-patent, recovered judgments for the lots. and \$1,50 damages. This decision touching the patents renders both patents covering the whole Town of Leadville void, and the squatter titles to property in that city paramount. The Starr putent was declared void some time ago, and is now before the United States Supreme Court at Washington, awaiting its final decision. In the above case George C. Bates and T. A. Green appeared for the plaintiff, and Judge Syms and Weston and his partner at Leadville for the defendant.

THE "TIMES" VS. THE "Alliance"

THE "TIMES" VS. THE "ALLIANCE."

THE "TIMES" VS. THE "ALLIANCE."

To the Editor of The Chicage Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—We send you berewith the following statement concerning the Alliance and the Times:

A gentleman representing himself to be a reporter for the Times, who shall be nameless for the present but known to us, called at the residence of J. L. Regan, 155 Fifth avenue (who is the present but known to us, called at the residence of the Alliance, at half-past 2 this morning, aroused him from his siumcers, and entered his room, when the following conversation ensued:

"Your name is Regan?"

"You print the Alliance?"

"Yes,"

"You print the Alliance?"

"Yes,"

"Well, I mean business. I want that paper with the sermons of Prof. Swing and Dr. Thomas, and I will give you \$30 for it if you will give me an advance copy of st."

"I cannot do it, Mr. — It is against my business principles."

"Well, I must have it and I will give you \$50."

"No, sir, 1 cannot do it. I am no trickster."

"But I must have it, and am authorized to give you \$100."

"No, sir, you cannot have the Alliance. I do a large business with that paper and cannot afford to lose it."

"I will give you \$200."

"Never. My mother taught me to be an honorable man, and I must be true to my record, and Storey knows that best."

"I must have it; I will give you \$300. Give me your key. I must have it, dead or alive. I will steal it, blow open your safe, shything. My kingdom for an Alliance."

"You cannot have it. It is under a combination lock, printed and bound, and you might as well go home and sleep. You are scooped."

"You cannot have it may be applied elsewhere.

The above conversation was conducted in the hearing of J. H. Gregow, of the Alliance.

"The foregoing statement has been heard by me, and is true in every particular, and will be sworn to ou Monday, Nov. 8, as soon as a Notary Public can be seen.

"The Alabama Game.

"Secial to Cineinauti Commercial."

The Alabama Game.

Special to Oincinnuit Commercial.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—It is learned here through private sources that extraordinary attempts are being made in the Eighth Alabama District to count out Lowe, the Republicana Greenbacker-elect, and count in Gen. Wheeler, the straight Democrat. The Democrats are stimulated in this game by the knowledge that the House will be very close, and possibly one vote will change the result. It is also known that Lowe will act with the Republicans in organizing the House, hence the desperate attempts to get the better of his 2,000 majority. The way they are doing it is this: When franchise was first conferred on the blacks, Republican tickets were printed with the picture of an eagle or flag on top, in order that the ignorant blacks might know their tickets. To prevent this the Democratic Levislature passed a law, saying that tickets should have no figures or devices upon them, meaning no pictures, such as eagles or flags. In two counties of Lowe's district, where he got his heaviest majority, the tickets were printed "8th" Alabama District, instead of the Roman characters VIII. Law-abiding Democrats in that quarter construct the figure 8 to be a violation of the law which was passed, aiming at eagles and flags. Nothing could be more ridiculous; yet upon this flimsy pretext it is proposed to deny him the election certificate, and give it to Wheeler, so that he will participate in organizing the House. Wheeler was a Licutentant-General in the Confederate army, being the youngest man who attained that rank in either army during the War.

Scoops \$17,000 on the Elections,
Cincinnati Enquirer.
There is one man in this city who is a heavy
gainer, in a pecuniary sense, by the election of
Garfield; and his name is William B. Smith, the
broker on Third street. He has won, in round

omee on West Third street, and found him greed in conversation with Prosecuting at torney S. H. Drew, Mr. Smith Prosecuting and young man kindly, who, without ceromony, asked him to tell something about his remarks bie good fortune in winning bets on the late election. Mr. Smith replied with a laugh that the amount of his winnings had been creatly exaggerated. "I won \$14,500 in October, ask \$2,500 on the November election. The most of my money was put up on the result in Hamilton Country, especially on Congressmen, I made a bet of \$100 on the Success of each candidate of the Republican county ticket, and \$1,000 that I would win all my bets. I was very condent or I should not have laid such a war. I won \$1,000 from Gabe Dirr, which I think was Banning's money. This has not been paid over to me yet. I had some trouble to got men as put up money after the October election.

THE LAW COURTS.

pany against the Cook County National Bank. This is an action brought to recover about \$100.000 borrowed in 1874 by B. F. Allen, for which is gave his individual notes, and then indorsed them as President of the Cook County National Bank. The defense is that the money was borrowed by Aflen, who only can be held responsible for it.

A discharge from bankruptcy was issued yesterday to John McArthur.

DIVORCES William Brinkman Saturday filed a bill for divorce, charging his wife, Delie, with cruelty and

desertion.

Judge Jameson granted a divorce to Ella P.
Stoeri from Alexander Stoeri on the ground of
desertion.

Judge Barnum granted a divorce to Mary P.
Doritty from Alexander Doritty on the ground
of adultery.

Sprague, Smith & Co. began a suit in debt Saturday against Constable John Noonan and his bondsmen, Robert A. O'Brien and Thomas Noonan, to recover \$2,000 damages for alleged maifensance in office and breach of his official

Louis D. Hoard fied a bill against Louise A Ell, Friederich Noth, Bridget Murphy, Patrick Hennessey, and others to foreclose a trust-deef for \$8,000 on Eot 1 in Laffir's subdivision of a part of the east fraction of the N. E. 4 of Sec. 21

Atty.

No. 2,510—Field, Leiter & Co. v. William B.

Attachment. \$984.35. John W. Thomp-THE CALL TO-DAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—General business.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
APPELLATE COURT—40, 41, 42, 44, 45, and opintons at 11 a. m.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call
3,086, 3,088, 3,090, 3,092, 3,104, 3,106, 3,130, and
3,134. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested monons.
JUDGE ROGERS—132%, 137, 188, 139, 140, 142, 144,
145, and 145%. No case on trial.
JUDGE MORAN—Set case term 1,604, and Nos. 2
and 4 to 20, inclusive, on new calendar. No case

On trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

COUNTY COURT—Nos. 1,003 1,003, 1,071, 1,087, 1,134, 1,144, 1,145, 1,147, 1,148, 1,149, 1,150, and 1,151, and set case No. 1,003.

CRIMINAL COURT—Nos. 393, 402, 400, 445, 444, 447, 469, 480, 492, 497, 501, and 528. JUDGMENTS.

Superior Court - Judge Smith - Marchall Field et al. v. O. L. American, \$356.66. The Sleep Di M. Talmy has presented a note to the French Academy, in which he calls attention to the malogy which exists between the "sleep dis-case" and chicken cholera. The steep discase" nelavan) is a rare affection, which, up to the present time, has been met with only among the afterward (1852 et seq.) by the French physicians Daugaix, Nicolas, Guerin, and very recently by Corre. In this curious affection the person attacked keeps his eyes half closed, as if he were unable to open them wide, and is frequently seized with a profound desire to sleep. Later on he sleeps continuously, and has to be awakened to take nourishment—which he does with pleasure if he is awakened sufficiently. Death approaches very gradually but surely, and the victim passes away at length without suffering any pain. The disease is always fatal, no cure being yet known for it. From symptoms as given by the above-mentioned physicians, and from the symptoms of chicken cholera as studied by Moritz, Perroncito, Toulssaint, and more recently by Pasteur, M Talmy believes that the two diseases are of a similar character, and both due to a like cause.

The CZAL's Recent Marriage.

The new wife of the Czar is expected ere long to offer her husband another piedge of her affection; and the ceremony performed July 31, in the chapel of the Winter Palace owed its precipitancy to Alexander Nicolalevich's resolve that the child of his old age should be born in wedlock, thus becoming entitled to the rank, privileges, and appanage of a Grand Duke or Duchess.

As a substitute for quinine, parties are using Hamburg Drops for the chills. Mr. C. Schuldt, Ogden, Kas., gives the following experience: I suffered with fever and ague for two years, and no fever medicine would help me until I was induced to try the Hamburg Drops. The result was a perfect cure in a very short time.

Winchester's Hypophosphites
will cure consumption, boughs, weak lungs,
bronchids, and general debility. Established
twenty-one years.

WALPOLE—Oct. 20, at the residence of her parents, of diphtheria, Maria Lawrence (May), aged 6 years and 1 months, eldest daughter of Robert Bronce and Cecella M. Walpole. Also, Nov. 7, Barbara, second daughter of above, aged 5 years and 6 months, of membraneous croup, at the residence of her unes. No. 718 Sedgwick street.
Funeral will take place from No. 718 Sedgwick street on Monday, Nov. 8, at 5 p. m.
CASSELL—On Saturday, Nov. 6, Margaret, wife of William M. Cassell, aged 30 years, 5 months, and 2 days.

Puneral from residence 383 Johnson-place, Tuesday, at 1:30 p. m.

EF Jacksonville, Ill., papers please copy.

WINCHELL—At West Northneld, Nov. 4, 180, Suste May, Youngest daughter of E. H. and Annie Winchell, aged 3 years and 3 months.

TOBIN—John Tobin.

Funeral from the residence of his son, 234 Wallace street, Monday, Nov. 8, at 9 a. m., to All Sains Church: from thence to Calvary Cometers by carriage. Friends are cordially invited.

SKELYE—Thursday, Nov. 4, Laura A., only child of Byron F. and Annie Seelye, aged 7 months and 1 days.

days.

McMAHON—Nov. 7, 1880, at he residence. In Thirty-seventh street, Catharine J. McMahon, asset at years, I month, and Il days, mother of J. W. J. H. C. L., M. Is. McMahon, and Mary J. Conlon.

Funeral Tuesday, at 9:20 a. m. to the Church of Nativity, thence to Calvary Cemetery by carriages.

E. Deihi, Ia., and Omaha, Neb., papers please copy.

THE REV. A. MONROE WILL CONDUCT THE noon prayer-meeting to-day.

THE YOUNG MEN'S GOSPEL MEETING WILL be held to-night in Llower Farwell Hall. Young men are especially invited.

Candy Sond St. Pt. St. or St for a sample cretail box by express of the best Candles in America, put up elements games and strictly pure flates to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago

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By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. Chattel Mortgage Sale at Auction Undited mutigage that at the first this (Monday) Mounting at 10 of clock. Entire Furniture of 15-room Residence, 235 East Indians of near State. A good opportunity to buy valuable and all Puristure. VOLUME SILK

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\$1.10, wo

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\$1.38, wo 23 Pieces Heavy

\$1.50, wo 62 Pieces Egy Extra Heavy

\$1.62, 57 Pieces Alexa

\$1.75, w 31 Pieces Bello Silk, Cachemire

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CH LADIES' For circulars address. GREUG, 15 and 17 MME. DA SILYA meriy Mrs. Orde and German Boardin Ladies and Children, Tork, will reopen Sep by letter personally as

WOOD

WM. H. POUL